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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Will Honor Washington

Japan Exercises Its Arms

France Saves Day for Germany

India Sees Mission Arrive

Tomorrow's Auto Will Change

Girls in Industry Shift Often

THE George Washington bicentennial celebration promises to outstrip any other commemorative festival ever held. The bicentennial commission is receiving 7000 letters a day, as well as telegrams and cables, from cities and nations where preparations are going forward. On Feb. 21 more than 232,000 churches will hold special services. President Hoover will address Congress, official Washington and the nation on Feb. 22. Percy Mackaye's great masque "Wakefield" will be inaugurated. In a program lasting until Thanksgiving will follow the great outdoor pageant beside the Washington Monument. Roumania, Sweden, Paris, Istanbul—many countries and foreign cities will hold their Washington fêtes. Bulgaria will commemorate Washington for the same reason that the United States does. "His was the inspiration," say the Bulgarians, "that led us to freedom."

* * *

Japan's occupation of Shanghai is accompanied by slaughter with bombs dropped from airplanes. Vast areas are set to flames. Chinese forts are bombarded by the Japanese warships. The invaders make the International Settlement their temporary base. China, almost without a Government, does not know what is to occur next. The United States demands of Tokyo its intentions. The wiping out of human beings, the destroying of homes and property, the use of all the savage cruelty of armaments—these wind up the week preceding the Geneva conference at which Japan and 59 other nations will consider disarmament.

* * *

France extends its $25,000,000 credit to Germany for one month from Feb. 4. This action of the Bank of France in favor of the Reichsbank is like the horseshoe nail that saved the horse that saved the rider that saved the battle that saved a nation. Following France's key gesture, the Bank for International Settlements extends its one-fourth share, thus continuing the $100,000,000 credit in which Britain and the United States are also sharers. The one-year extension of the standstill agreement on Germany's private debts is also put into force by the French affirmation. France has done a noble act at a modest cost—has saved Germany's house by loaning a bundle of shingles.

* * *

London's international labor demonstration learns that there will be no glamour about the next war—if there should be a war. Leon Jouhaux, secretary of French federated trade unions, declares it wouldn't be a soldiers' war and that you cannot impute courage to chemicals. He also exposed the relation of armaments to war—they precipitate it.

* * *

Britain's conference committees reach agitated India. They find the National Congress outlawed, Leader Gandhi in prison, and the federated chambers of commerce and industry nominally not coöperating. Lord Lothian, Undersecretary of State for India, heading the committees, faces the difficulties of preparing for a Constitution with patience and expectation. He makes a bid for native good will. He is helped by Lord Irwin's recent denial that Britain's liberal policy in India has been changed. The round table, says the former Viceroy, opened a sure road for constructive building. But the Congress leaders balked. They aren't uplifting India—they're merely upheaving it.

* * *

The first era of automobile construction dissolves, the second era begins. So says the Society of Automotive Engineers in session at Detroit. Diesel engines, simple clutches, new transmissions, finer bodies, simplification of control, form changing through perfect streamlining—these things are of the early future. Roads made for normal cruising speed of 60 miles an hour demand less air resistance, less motor weight per horsepower. The airplane has shown the sure way to the new goals. Tomorrow's auto will fly—along the ground.

* * *

The girl in American industry wants a steadier job. On the average, she will spend eight years in industrial employment and will hold four separate situations. But the number of jobs in the working period fluctuates all the way from 1 to 50, finds the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, in checking the experiences of 600 girl workers. But of course the girls themselves have something to do with that high turnover of jobs and job-holders. She may be a wonder on her machine, but any day (ethical Mary may meet her man, and then—out of the mill into marriage. A cynical employer says Mary may find marriage means merely more of the mill, but (but fan't true—wives don't get wages.

China's Great International Mart Becomes Scene of Struggle

GLIMPSES OF INVADED SHANGHAI

On Left (© Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway) Is the Railway Station Which Has Been Bombed by the Japanese Owing to a Concentration of Chinese Troops There. Upper Right (Wide World) Shows the Handsome Buildings of the Consulates on the Banks of the Soochow Creek. From Left to Right the Consulates Are the Russian, German, American and Japanese. Lower Right (Bain News Service) Is a Typical Native Chinese Nook on the Bund, as the Walk by the River Is Called.

JAPANESE OCCUPY SHANGHAI; U. S. ACTS WITH BRITAIN; LEAGUE STARTS INQUIRY

Representations Made on Behalf of International Quarter

JAPANESE AGREE NOT TO INTERFERE

Stimson Says No Further Action Is Contemplated at Present

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — Joint representations to Japan have been made by the United States and Great Britain against occupation of the International Settlement in Shanghai, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, revealed today.

A reply has been received from the Japanese Government that the settlement, and the interests of outside countries there, would not be interfered with.

The purport of the British-American communication has been made available to the Italian and French Governments for whatever action they see fit to take, Mr. Stimson said.

The American memorandum to Japan was delivered Wednesday, Jan. 27. Mr. Stimson was informed this morning that a similar communication from the British has also been made to the Japanese.

This action with the British comprises the full extent of the joint movement of the two governments, declared Mr. Stimson. No other proposals for international action have been made or contemplated, he said, thereby ending rumors that an Anglo-American "boycott" or other more serious movement had been seriously proposed.

Mr. Stimson's statement follows: "Several days ago when the situation first became acute, I consulted with the British Ambassador in regard to the crisis at Shanghai and asked him to confer with his Government. I discussed with him the making of representation to Japan that in view of the efficient police and other sources of protection already available in the International Settlement there should be no military occupation of that Settlement by Japan unless the municipal force became entirely inadequate to protect life and property.

"On Wednesday the American Government made such a communication to Japan and we have received an answer assuring the government that the international rights and interests in Shanghai would not be interfered with. I learned this morning from the British Ambassador that his government has made the same suggestions to Japan that were conveyed by ourselves. An informal communication such as we made to the British has been made by both Great Britain and the United States to France and Italy. No other proposals for inter-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

China Invokes Two Articles of League

OF THE two articles of the League Covenant invoked by China, Article 10 reads:

"The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Article 15 reads, in part: "If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture . . . the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter in the Council. . . . If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, . . . the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. . . ."

Troops Overrun Native Chinese Quarter During the Night

GENEVA TO OPEN PROMPT INQUIRY

Drummond to Investigate Full Causes of Shanghai Incident

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29—As the Japanese are consolidating their positions in Chapei, the principal Chinese northern suburb, airplanes are bombing the positions. A rigid house-to-house search is in progress, combing out snipers.

A dramatic change of events has altered the entire aspect of the Shanghai situation. Early this morning the Japanese, ignoring the Chinese unconditional acceptance of the Japanese demands, were in virtual control of Chapei, in an action which is expected to lead to the complete occupation of Shanghai.

In anticipation of trouble, the foreign authorities declared a state of emergency in the Foreign Settlement and the French Concession and are mobilizing the American, British and French forces belonging to the garrison established in 1927, also a foreign volunteer corps and the municipal police, while the Japanese have agreed under the defense scheme, to take over the northern district, in which reside mostly Japanese.

Some 14,000 have been mobilized.

Fighting Begins

Japanese main action began shortly before midnight when Japanese marines moved into Chapei, resulting in considerable fighting, which has not yet finished.

While the situation appeared to have been liquidated temporarily, Rear Admiral Shiosawa of the Japanese naval force issued a statement announcing he had decided to move into Chapei to protect Japanese there. The Admiral asked the Chinese troops to withdraw.

At 10:30 p. m. Japanese destroyers started a bombardment at the Woosung forts at the mouth of the Huang-pu River, 16 miles from Shanghai, and at 11 p. m. marines commenced moving into Chapei, from which most of the Chinese troops withdrew, following Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's efforts to pacify the situation by dispatching his own gendarmerie to curb the belligerent attitude of the Cantonese.

Several columns moved into Chapei resisted by the Chinese troops, who indulged in sniping, compelling the Japanese to use machine guns and artillery, while early this morning a seaplane bombed the North Railway Station, where the Chinese had concentrated.

Japanese in Control

The thorough cleaning-out operation resulted in virtual Japanese control of the area this morning. The Chinese had been driven out, although a small party was holding a portion of the Woosung Railway.

Using armored cars and baby tanks, the Japanese moved into Chapei in pitch darkness, throwing up a flash, then attacking, resulting in many Chinese casualties.

Japanese casualties were 10 killed, 60 wounded.

A further operation is expected to clear the district, from which most of the populace has evacuated, fleeing for refuge into the Settlement.

The situation reached its most critical stage as the intention to occupy the whole of the Shanghai area is clear, and Chinese reinforcements have increased greatly the resisting force.

The Japanese at present have 4000 men ashore with 23 warships in the harbor.

The development of events induced the Mayor, Gen. Wu Te-chen, to register a protest. He accepted the Japanese demands but afterwards the Japanese forwarded him a new ultimatum, half an hour after the action had started.

Meanwhile the Nanking Government is powerless, most of the leaders are absent, leaving Marshal Chiang Kai-shek complete control. A hurried effort has been made to compose a new government. Mr. Lo Wen-kan has been appointed Foreign Minister, succeeding Mr. Eugene Chen, and Mr. Wang Ching-wei has been appointed President of the Executive Yuan, succeeding Mr. Sun Fo.

A grave financial situation is developing at Shanghai, the Chinese banks, stock exchanges, the bond market and the financial and mercantile institutions throughout the city have declared a general strike, closing down as a protest against Japanese action. Closures included the Central Bank and the Bank of China, but while the Chinese were in panic, foreign business opened this morning, the foreigners believing in eventual security.

League Plans Quick Action On Shanghai

Drummond to Investigate —Decision by Majority Rule Expected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 29—Full powers in the Shanghai crisis were given by the Council this evening to the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond. He will investigate the dispute and its antecedents in Manchuria and report to the Council, which must make decision. This procedure is radically different from that under Article 11 and insures swift investigation and probable action by majority rule.

Sir Eric Drummond announced that he would ask first for full statements from the two parties of their respective versions of the events. Then he would call upon the members of the council to secure immediate information on the spot in China. It is inferred that ministers and other national representatives will be called upon to leave Nanking for Shanghai to conduct the fullest investigation. A further report on Sir Eric's activity will be given tomorrow morning.

The Chinese Government has invoked Articles 10 and 15 of the League of Nations Covenant as a result of the Japanese advance into Shanghai. At one stroke it has thus increased enormously the Council's responsibility in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute. On the eve of the Disarmament Conference, it has presented a challenge to the peace organization and to the nations composing it, which appears to hold the fate of future world stability in its grip.

Invocation of the articles has been mooted for many weeks. But Nanking awaited the gravest moment in the Asiatic conflict, when the other nations have become seriously alarmed, before placing the challenging obligation upon the great powers.

China's previous appeal was under Article 11, merely providing measures for pacification acceptable to Japan itself by unanimity rule.

Now, under the new articles, the Council votes by majority and can overrule the Japanese, or their friends, in case enough members wish to take a strong line.

STEADIER JOBS HELD NEED OF GIRL WORKERS

Survey Shows Too Many Shifts of Positions in Short Period

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Steadier employment for the girl entering industry is needed, according to a survey of the experiences of 609 women workers just completed by the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Eight years was the average length of time spent in industrial employment by the girls who were enrolled at the four summer schools for women in industry at Bryn Mawr, Barnard, Wisconsin and the southern summer school in North Carolina.

Excluding 27 girls who reported "too many jobs to count," an average of 4.6 jobs per student during the years employed was reported. The number of jobs per student ranged from 1 to 30.

Inquiry into the reasons for leaving jobs disclosed that long hours, low wages and disagreeable working conditions were responsible in more than 28 per cent of the cases. Layoffs and slack or seasonal work accounted for more than 19 per cent. As one girl explained, "I was given more vacation than I could afford."

Change of residence of the worker or her family accounted for 6.1 per cent of the job shifts. The removal, burning or failure of the business plant accounted for 5.5 per cent; union activity or union politics was responsible for 3.2 per cent of the changes; and strikes and lockouts necessitated job changes in 4.5 per cent of the cases.

The summer school students are a relatively mature and experienced group of women at the probable height of their earning power. They are predominantly of foreign birth or foreign parentage and largely employed in the manufacturing industries. Almost two-fifths of the students were union members.

The girls in the garment trades, while changing jobs, showed a tendency to remain within the industry and their stories tell not only their own histories but the histories of their trades, from sweat-shop conditions through prolonged union struggles to secure living wages and better working conditions, the bureau's report says.

Peasant of Eastern Europe Becomes Dominant Factor

Producers of Wheat, Corn, Eggs and Potatoes Said to Be Better Off Than Wage Earners and Capitalists

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—As the baby rules the nome, so the peasant has come to dominate eastern Europe. Urban society based on gold and steel sometimes totters even before peasant society resting on corn meal, Mr. Andrei Corteanu, the assistant to the Roumanian Finance Minister, recently pointed out in Parliament.

Even when business comes to a standstill and factory wheels stop, the peasants keep on living more or less normally. Though they cannot pay their taxes or the interest on their debts they still have shelter, fuel and food. They cannot collapse. Most of them are always accustomed to skimp, so a few additional privations are not overwhelming.

But when they cannot buy coats, sugar, laces, plows, kerosene and other desirable articles, commerce and industry suffer. The manufacturers, clerks, traveling salesmen, lawyers, entertainers and railroad men lose their jobs and their sustenance. That is the paradox of the present situation. The intellectuals, professional people and bankers are scurrying about to save the villager, because his insolvency would mean disaster for them.

Throughout eastern and southeastern Europe the city people have not rendered the peasant a fair return for his products. They have not given enough wealth back to the farm, which means that an economic drought has resulted.

Roumania is a striking example of this, as has been pointed out very vividly in Parliament here during many recent sittings. Ever since the World War agriculture has been subjected to crushing discriminations. It has paid heavy duty on the implements and equally heavy duties on the grain it exported.

It is estimated that within the last decade the Roumanian peasants have paid export duties amounting to nearly as much as two annual state budgets. Yet very little of this vast sum has been given back to them by the state.

He has been at undingly frugal and submissive. He has paid exorbitant prices for city products and incredible interest rates on loans and has besought one party after another to put an end to the state's reckless squandering of his money. But no political group has taken measures to turn the broad stream of waste back into productive channels. So the source of peasant wealth has run dry. As a consumer the villager has been eliminated. The circle of general prosperity has been broken.

The situation is so serious that special measures of a very radical nature have been taken. The peasant has been relieved of his private debts. They are not exactly wiped out, but taken over by the state and will be paid during a very long period at very low interest rates. There has been a wholesale conversion of peasant obligations. The tiny farmer is helped most, but all agriculturists will receive benefits.

Dividend Tax Plan To Raise $7,000,000 For Wisconsin Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29—Two months of political strife, centering upon the fundamentals of dividend taxation, ended in the Wisconsin Legislature last night with final passage of a measure estimated to provide more than $7,000,000 for unemployment relief. Gov. Philip F. La Follette is expected to sign it.

Progressives, for the first time in Wisconsin's history, won a temporary victory in their stand for taxation of dividends from state corporations in this compromise bill, passed by the Assembly 61 to 12 and concurred in by the Senate 20 to 7, with minor amendments. The conservatives won their fight against the high surtax rates originally proposed by the La Follette and Socialist factions.

The measure as adopted provides for a one-year tax on dividends without deduction of capital losses; a one-year increase of 100 per cent on normal income tax rates and a graduated tax on chain stores with a maximum of $50 for each store in excess of 20 maintained by a single corporation. The income surtax provision duplicates the normal tax rate of 1 to 6 per cent on 1931 incomes.

Conservatives opposed the original La Follette bill which called for a $17,000,000 fund, to be raised by dividend taxes, special corporation taxes, chain store tax, cigarette tax and other sources, to include a $5,000,000 fund for employment of jobless single men in reforestation work and the entire fund to be administered by the Governor's unemployment commission formed by the 4-cent gasoline tax bill in the regular 1931 session.

The special session also approved a congressional reapportionment plan obviating election of congressmen at large.

A third development in the legislative session yesterday was the signature by Governor La Follette of the first unemployment insurance bill adopted by any state. It provides that workmen receiving less than $1500 a year must be protected against unemployment through a system of reserves set up by individual industries.

COURT FINDING ON DISHONORED CHECKS URGED

Medford Trust Issue Is Declared to Be in Need of Clarification

Desire of the Federal Reserve Bank in the Boston district to assure honoring of checks cleared by it and dishonored by banks having closed, may lead to a case before the Supreme Court, according to Mr. John J. Ward, Medford city treasurer. Need for clarifying the status of these checks in the filing of claims has arisen. Priority of claim will be demanded for these checks, but there is, according to high banking authority in Boston, no legal provision in Massachusetts to define the position of such claims.

In Medford there are 42 checks that have been cleared and canceled, awaiting settlement, Mr. Ward said. In some cases holders have had their deposits revoked.

A typical case involves a Medford school-teacher, the city of Medford, the Federal Reserve Bank and the closed Medford Trust Company as recounted by Mr. Ward. The schoolteacher received payment from Medford by a check drawn on the Medford Trust Company. She deposited it in her bank. The clearance service in making its daily collections of checks for its member banks col-

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Peace Awaits Arms Reduction

* * *

Leadership in Substituting Political Accord For Military Force Rests on Great Powers

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 29—Vitally important for the good relations of mankind is the Disarmament Conference which is about to open at Geneva. And supremely influential will be the lead given by the great powers of Europe and the United States.

In reality six or seven nations will decide the question as to whether armaments are to be reduced sufficiently to indicate a general desire to maintain peace. While it is interesting to remember that virtually all countries, large and small, are participating on equal terms in this effort to cut arms to the strictest minimum it should not be forgotten that the specific responsibility falls upon a limited number of nations who can decide whether the conference is to be a success or failure.

They cannot escape their duty by sharing it with the whole world. They cannot drown their particular responsibility in universality. In concrete terms it lies upon the United States, Japan, Britain, Germany, France, Italy and doubtless Russia to determine whether or not they, intent on peace, will abandon a large portion of their armaments. If they are in earnest there should be no real difficulty. If they are insincere there can be no solution.

It must be confessed that after the expectations of mankind have been raised to the highest pitch, the outlook as we approach this conference is far from promising. We cannot despair of humanity and yet it would be unwise not to recognise that there is a tendency in each country to assert that it has already done its part toward disarmament and now merely asks its neighbor to disarm. Each nation goes fortified with figures to prove its defensive needs are scarcely covered and that disarmament policy, though desirable for the others, is not applicable to itself.

Curiously enough, at the same time that disarmaments are thus under discussion the question of reparations and debts is a subject of hot dispute. In itself this latter question appears to be subordinate, though in its political aspect it is highly significant. Payments from country to country are comparative-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

South Firm in Prohibition Stand, Mrs. Boole Says on Return From Tour

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 29—"The South remains dry," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U., upon her arrival at headquarters here yesterday after a tour of southern states, in which four regional W. C. T. U. conferences were held, part of a chain of 25 events being held in all parts of the United States.

There is no weakening in the South's support of prohibition, to judge by the attendance at the conferences as well as by the record of southern senators and representatives in Washington, Mrs. Boole declared.

Meetings bringing together delegates from many southern states were attended by Mrs. Boole at Columbia, S. C.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss. Attendance at all of them was excellent, she said. The South Carolina conference had as guests at dinner 40 members of the State Legislature. An impressive feature of this meeting, Mrs. Boole said, was the reading by members of 14 national organizations other than the W. C. T. U. of the resolutions in support of prohibition which their bodies had adopted.

At St. Petersburg, Fla., the church in which the sessions were held was filled to capacity and it was found that people from 22 states were in the gathering.

Delegates from seven states, including the flooded regions of Louisiana, took part in the meeting at Jackson, Miss. The last session of this conference, held on Wednesday, was addressed by the Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives. The temperance leader was pleased to find that in this southern city the Negro population was enlisted in the antiliquor campaign. Seats were reserved at the chief meeting of the conference for 100 representatives of the Negro race, among them ministers, school principals, lawyers and doctors.

A high spot of the Chattanooga conference, the W. C. T. U. president reported, was an address by Mr. P. P. Claxon, former United States Commissioner of Education.

Probably 25 times as many people were reached by the southern regional conferences as would have been reached in the same section by a national convention, Mrs. Boole said. She thought the plan of taking the speakers to the people this year instead of bringing the delegates to a single national meeting was proving a striking success. Much valuable local publicity was obtained.

There is no doubt to Mrs. Boole that the South is dry in its convictions; but she said southern drys needed to be on their guard against misleading statements of politicians who are trying to make a presidential candidate who is regarded as wet in New York, appear dry to the South.

HOUSE TO CONSIDER SHORT SALES FEB. 15

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee today set Feb. 15 for the consideration of legislation to regulate short selling and invited Mr. Richard S. Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, to testify.

Meanwhile, the House Agriculture Committee concluded hearings on bills relating to short selling on the commodity exchanges and will consider on Monday what legislation is needed.

UNITED BOSTON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CAMPAIGN

It is our belief that the people of Boston do not realize the magnitude of the unemployment emergency with which the city is faced.

It is the biggest peace-time crisis we have had in our generation. The generosity of those in poorer circumstances is inspiring. They know. They are close to the actual cases and are responding most generously. In fact, they are sharing in sacrificial amounts.

It is necessary that those in better circumstances do not fail to grasp the actualities.

The present campaign for unemployment relief is not an ordinary charity drive. Responses adequate to such a drive are totally inadequate in this campaign in the face of the unprecedented amount of human misery existing right now in our own city.

That this is not more generally realized is due to the excellence of the work of the Overseers of the Public Welfare and of the social agencies. These now have their backs to the wall for lack of funds.

This campaign to raise $3,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed must succeed. The well-to-do should match the generosity of the wage earners, in this instance the more understanding class. The encouragement that will come from the success of this campaign is essential to the morale of our community.

We urge you to rise to the need, to give adequately, to double or quadruple your subscriptions, if you can.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK — NEW ENGLAND TRUST CO.
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK — STATE STREET TRUST CO.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK — UNITED STATES TRUST CO.
NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK — EXCHANGE TRUST CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK — KIDDER PEABODY TRUST CO.
NATIONAL ROCKLAND BANK — LEE HIGGINSON TRUST CO.
BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.
WEBSTER & ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

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LONDON HELD EAGER TO AVOID DRASTIC ACTION

Talks With America on Proposed Joint Move in East Continue

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29—The question whether Japan and China should be reminded of their promises under the Pact of Paris and the League Covenant is being carefully studied in London. Downing Street let it be known today that consultations are still going on with the United States regarding the latter's proposal for joint action in the Far East. But no word has escaped its lips as to the form such action should take—if agreed on, which is still doubtful.

It can, however, safely be assumed that Britain is not prepared for anything drastic at the present stage. Downing Street would certainly view with considerable disfavor a Japanese landing in the native city of Shanghai—but it is not prepared to say so openly.

An armed clash between Chinese and Japanese forces in the vicinity of Shanghai would undoubtedly be regarded as deplorable, but again, no hint of this fact is allowed to come forth. On the other hand, it is inescapable that the Japanese have undertaken in the Pact of Paris not to use war as an instrument of national policy. Moreover, under the League Covenant, Japan bound itself to submit every dispute likely to lead to a rupture either to arbitration, to a judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council.

If Japan is unable to remember these facts and its promises under the Nine Power Pacific treaty to have a frank and full consultation with the other signatories in case of need, and, more important still, to "respect the sovereignty and independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China," then it will certainly be the duty of the other powers to remind it.

Britain can be relied on not to shirk its responsibility in reminding Japan of its obligations should the necessity for doing so be proved beyond peradventure.

But whether Britain thinks the time has arrived for doing so is not quite so certain. And it feels there is room for discussion as to what form the reminder should take. What Japan does today and tomorrow at Shanghai is expected to settle whether or not Britain will agree to move.

America Asks Japan To State Intentions

(Continued from Page 1)

national action have been made by the American Government."

Mr. Stimson announced also that the four United States destroyers dispatched by the Navy Department to Shanghai had been sent at the request of American consuls up the river to protect Americans.

An imputation of bad faith against the Japanese was contained in a report received by the department at midnight from Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul General at Shanghai. Mr. Cunningham declared the Japanese Consul General had informed the assembled foreign consuls of the city at 3 p. m. yesterday that he had received a satisfactory reply from the Chinese Mayor, and promised that if the Chinese carried out their pledges a clash would be avoided. The Japanese occupation occurred, Mr. Cunningham asserted, despite this pledge and "while all were lulled into a sense of relief by the assurance."

Meanwhile, quick-moving developments in Asia brought activity in the capital from members of both houses of Congress. Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington introduced a joint resolution calling for an embargo of munitions export to the Far East. In the House, Representative J. Charles Linthicum (D.) of Maryland, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed the sentiment of an important and apparently growing group in a direct imputation of bad faith against Japan.

Economic reports to government departments from the Far East meanwhile continued to emphasize the importance of the Chinese boycott on the Japanese commercial house, which is tying up trade in Shanghai, and seems likely to continue despite the suppression of the so-called National Salvation Association and its five branches in Shanghai, which was the spearhead of the anti-Japanese boycott there.

Occupation of the native city of Shanghai by Japanese, it is felt, presents a difficult problem to the adjoining International Settlement, which is the business and commercial element in the great Chinese port. It is pointed out that so long as the struggle was confined to Manchuria, American protests dealt only with the Kellogg pact and Nine Power pact and treaty pledges and abstractions of international law. With the occupation of the adjacent native city of Shanghai, however, a direct monetary interest of the first order has been suddenly injected into the situation. In this development the interests of Great Britain and the United States lie side by side.

The State Department still believes that the Japanese military forces will be kept in control in the Chinese mainland, and that Tokyo will pay heed to the equities of international dealing in its punitive measures. It is recognized, however, that the juxtaposition of the Japanese expeditionary force with the International Settlement in Shanghai makes a far more serious and menacing development than anything that has gone before in the Far East. Further Japanese action in Nanking and Hankow is also hinted, in well informed quarters here.

Dispatches from Shanghai estimate some 17,000 ill-trained and youthful Chinese soldiers in Chinese territory within an immediate radius around the International Settlement. Twenty per cent of the 60,000 Chinese employed in the big Japanese cotton mills, in the settlement and beside it, are on strike, carrying out the economic weapon which is almost the only one left to the Chinese, but which in the past has been frequently more convincing than Japanese soldiery in the final outcome.

Senator Dill, in introducing his resolution, said that the State Department cannot now legally stop shipments of munitions frome the United States to Japan or China. Up to the present, he said, there has been little call for such shipments, but in the light of latest developments there is every indication that the demand will grow, and his joint resolution, he said, "will not only give the State Department authority to issue an embargo, but will of itself make such shipments unlawful."

Disappointed in Japan

Mr. Linthicum's statement indicated Democratic support to the Republican Administration's Far Eastern moves. Based apparently on the State Department's publication of detailed diplomatic correspondence with Japan, he asserted "there is no doubt that the Japanese have not been fair with the United States, claiming such friendship and yet disregarding their treaty obligations.

"We looked upon Japan as one of the big nations who would try to keep peace in the world, and yet they have taken Manchuria with its 30,000,000 people and to all intents and purposes annexed them. Now they have taken Shanghai, the greatest and most beautiful city in the Orient, the New York of China where American business and life are largely represented.

"I look upon the situation as very serious, not alone from what has been done, but from the fact that the treaties have been disregarded and we have therefore no way of charting for the future. If Japan continues to disregard the wishes of other nations and takes possession of China, with her 400,000,000 inhabitants, then anything can happen. I trust our diplomats may be able to work out this matter and prevent war. I shall be happy when we confine more time to our relations with the nations of Central and South America. If we could but expend our money and time in forming friendships and business and coöperation in our hemisphere and spend less time with those nations of Europe and Asia, we would be a happier people. Of course, I realize we have always been friends of China and its open market, and I sincerely trust that we may always be."

Mr. Edward S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, an experienced representative of the diplomatic corps, is giving the State Department careful account of the shifting developments there.

London Asks Japanese For Explanation Of Action at Shanghai

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29—After a week of uncertainty the British Government has addressed two communications to Japan today on the subject of the latter's military activities at Shanghai. The first was a notification of Britain's hopes that Japan will not take measures involving an international settlement without previous consultation with the other powers involved.

It is understood here that the United States will take, or has taken, similar action, and Britain has invited France and Italy to do the same.

The second step is a request for information as to the reasons which led to the landing of Japanese troops in the native city of Shanghai, on Chinese territory.

While on the surface such a request seems a little thing, it should be remembered that it is rare for a nation to ask another for an explanation of its actions.

Indeed, the mere addition of a time limit for reply would have made the simple request tantamount to an ultimatum. No ultimatum of course is intended on this occasion. But clearly, if the reply is not considered satisfactory, it will be followed by a further communication.

The exact terms of the British communication have not been published. But the points on which information would be welcomed included: why troops were landed after the Chinese authorities had accepted the Japanese ultimatum, and whether local military authorities acted on instructions from Tokyo or beyond them. Much will depend on the answer.

Further action undoubtedly will be taken if it is unsatisfactory. And it has not escaped notice of the authorities here that next week will see not only all the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty and the League Covenant gather at Geneva for the disarmament conference, but all the signatories of the peace pact also.

Meanwhile, it is announced that Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, has postponed indefinitely his departure for Geneva on grounds of indisposition. Certainly his absence from London at this juncture, when the Prime Minister is also away, would have been regarded as highly inopportune by government circles.

Tokyo Rushes Help To Troops Operating In Shanghai Sector

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 29—Indications are increasing that Japanese operations around Shanghai will be increased and may continue for weeks. The Consul-General and the military attaché at Shanghai wired the Government today requesting army reinforcements despite the Navy's assertion that the marines were able to handle the situation.

It is understood that the Government considers the appeal serious and the Cabinet will consider it soon, probably approving, after which troops would be sent following imperial approval.

The whole situation is developing in such a manner that observers would not be surprised to see the Japanese sphere of activity in the Yangtse Valley enlarged to Nanking. The possibilities of the effect on the Anglo-American and other powers and interests are apparent. A section of opinion is increasingly inclined to think that temporary international control over the lower Yangtse may result.

Meantime the Navy has ordered two aircraft carriers, three cruisers and several destroyers and additional marines from Sasebu to Shanghai.

The British Ambassador visited Mr. W. Cameron Forbes this morning and, despite official denials, competent observers believe that the possibility of joint Anglo-American action was considered. It is notable that the British Ambassador visited Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, later, presumably asking fresh assurances that the British interests would not be interfered with.

Meantime the situation in North Manchuria is going badly. Reinforcements had not reached Harbin up to early tonight because of the damaged railway between Changchun and Harbin which the Japanese are repairing as rapidly as possible.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Court Finding Urged On Dishonored Checks

(Continued from Page 1)

lected it along with others; sent it to the Medford Trust Company, where it was taken from the books of the city, thus clearing Medford of all obligations in the transaction. The Medford Trust Company then sent a check for the full amount of checks cleared against it to the Federal Reserve Bank. But before the funds could be obtained from the Medford Trust Company the bank closed and the school-teacher had her account canceled.

The issue now, as explained by Mr. Ward, is between the Federal Reserve Bank and the closed bank to obtain funds to forward to its clients. Mr. Ward says he believes the situation to be unique in Massachusetts, and whatever decision is made will establish some kind of a code dealing with claims of this nature.

The American Bankers Association code of claims exists in 18 states, by which, according to banking authorities, two courses are permitted in cases of checks and notes dishonored by banks closing. All items in the transaction can be dishonored, thus restoring the parties to their original positions, or priority can be demanded at the filing of claims.

If the first course were elected in the case of the school-teacher, she would be in the position of not having received her check, thus obligating Medford to pay her again, leaving Medford in the position of obtaining its money as best it could when claims were filed. The second provision must of course be followed in Massachusetts, where there is, however, no code of claims established for such a situation.

Desirability of promptness has developed from this situation. Much inconvenience could, it appears, have been avoided to holders and payers of dishonored checks if the holder had cashed the check immediately. Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr. of Harvard University recently told the Motor Registry of Vehicles that the registry, as holder of some 1000 checks drawn on closed banks, could not hold the payers responsible, as the checks should have been cashed or sent on their way within 24 hours.

This, he said, is a rule in Massachusetts established by court interpretations of what constitutes a reasonable period of time for holding a check. He referred particularly to a case—Samuel R. Gordon vs. Max Levine tried in 1907, recorded in Vol. 194 Massachusetts Reports in which the following was declared: "And one of the rules which has been established is, that where the drawer and drawee and the payee are all in the same city or town, a check to be presented within a reasonable time, should be presented at some time before the close of the next business day."

Admitting that a check cannot always be cashed within 24 hours when sent from one part of the State to another, he declared that it must be cashed, indorsed, or sent out within that time to make the payer responsible.

English High Marks 110 Years Since Founding

"Industrious application to one steadfast purpose invariably wins over any spasmodic brilliancy."

This was the message to present-day schoolboys delivered last night by Mr. Charles Hayden, of Hayden, Stone & Co., on presentation of a bronze statue to the English High School of Boston, oldest public high school in the United States.

The statue, a companion piece to one presented to the school five years ago by Mr. Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, New York, was accepted by the school at its 110th anniversary dinner. It includes the figure of a strong man supporting a weaker one and symbolizes that "Service to mankind is honor and achievement." The groups is by Evelyn Beatrice Longman, the first woman ever to receive full membership in the National Academy of Design.

"Industrious application to the problems of life will make them soluble just as school-day problems are solved today," Mr. Hayden declared. He spoke on the value of the public high schools in bringing together all classes and every racial group. He hoped the status would be an inspiration, he said, for the thousands of boys who will pass it every day to serve mankind more fully.

During the dinner, the largest ever held by English High, letters of congratulation on the 110-year record from President Hoover, Governor Ely, Mayor Curley and the heads of various educational institutions were read. Maj. Paul G. Kirk '22, personal representative of the Governor, called attention to the appropriateness of the thought of the statue in relation to the drive for funds to aid the unemployed of Boston. Just now particularly, he said, should "the strong protect the weak, the comfortable the needy, and the rich the poor."

Mr. Hollis French '85, president of the alumni association, called attention to the fact that Boston was still a town when English High School was founded over a century ago. There were less than 50,000 in the town. Mr. Walter F. Downey, head master, believed the present social and economic problems could be solved on a basis of service to mankind, of application of the Golden Rule.

New Biological Laboratories At Harvard Opened

Harvard's new laboratories for biological and physiological research were opened for inspection yesterday. The new building is of Georgian style architecture in keeping with other university buildings of recent construction. It was built and fitted out with necessary equipment under a grant of $2,000,000 given by the International Education Board, a branch of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Externally the building quite resembles a modern factory except for a frieze of animals extending around the three wings on its fifth and top floor. Internally the architect has devoted painstaking care to provide the most complete and comprehensive facilities for the innumerable exacting experiments necessary in the ever extending field of biological research.

Convenient laboratories of one, two, or three rooms are provided, furnishing every possible need. Housing the three main divisions of botany, zoology, and physiology, there are soundproof and vibration-proof rooms, photographic and dark rooms, hot, cold, and constant temperature rooms, as well as an auditorium situated in the central portion, equipped with the latest sound-recording and projection devices, and a novel greenhouse on the roof with an artificial waterfall to enable the study of plant growth under natural or near natural conditions.

At the main entrance a large lobby has been executed in natural Crab Orchard stone, the surface of which was left in an unfinished condition just as when taken from the Tennessee deposit beds. Careful selection was made for color and beauty, the predominating tone being reddish despite the fact that every imaginable color is present.

The Harvard departments now established in the new building are of comparatively recent date. Biological sciences received their greatest impulse following the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species" in 1859. During the late nineteenth century keen interest sprang up in the study of plants and animals.

For many years, according to officers of the new institute, Harvard has been in great need of just such a building and equipment as it has now. President Lowell points out that here is an opportunity for the reorganization of biological interests in the university such as it has never known before.

Big Opportunities For Christianity Are Found in China

Christian missionaries have reached only 1 per cent of the 450,000,000 persons in China, Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, president of the World's Sunday School Association, declared yesterday, pointing out to the students and faculty of Boston University's school of religious education and social service that Christianity has barely scratched the surface of Asia.

Dr. Hopkins was the principal speaker on the program of the annual mid-winter convocation held by the Kappa Chapter of the School of Religious Education Alumni Association in Robinson Memorial Chapel, 72 Mt. Vernon Street.

He said that: "this world of ours has grown so small that it cannot long remain half Christian and half pagan. It is through missions and religious education that the whole world can be Christianized."

Students from five foreign lands also participated in the program. After Dr. Hopkins' address, five of them explained why foreign students flock to modern American colleges and universities for advanced education.

Japan was represented by Mrs. Harue Miyagi of Tokyo. Four students from Bulgaria attended the convocation; Misses Vera and Victoria Tsakova of Sofia, Miss Dobra Pelasheva of Samokov and Mr. Yourdanka Borikova of Bansko, Razlogue. Miss Mary N. Pearson from Mexico, Mr. Kenneth Cox from Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. Paul Kiang from Chefoo, China, were the other foreign students present.

Change of Tax Assessment Date To Jan. 1 Is Urged

Changing the date of tax assessments from April 1 to Jan. 1, as proposed by Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner, was strongly supported before the Legislative Committee on Taxation, yesterday. Mr. Long would make it feasible for individuals to pay their taxes in two installments, the first half on July 1 and the second on Oct. 1.

The commissioner told the committee that the plan would be highly favorable to municipalities, also, as it would enable them to collect some of their taxes earlier and save heavy interest payments on loans accepted in anticipation of taxes.

A five-day week to increase the possibilities for employment was advocated before the Legislative Committee on Public Service. The move was termed an effort not to reduce the number of days actually, but to increase the need for help.

An adverse committee report was accepted in the House on the proposal to reduce the number of days within which employees of the City of Boston and Suffolk County may be retired after filing applications for retirements on pensions.

CITY WORKERS' WAGES CUT

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—A 20 per cent cut in wages for all city employees was included today in the 1932 budget which Mr. William P. White, Mayor, sent to the City Council. The budget called for a total of $4,188,358, a decrease of $655,293 under last year.

Boston's Relief Fund Is Nearing $1,000,000 Mark

Prospects of the United Boston Unemployment Relief Fund going over the $1,000,000 mark today appeared bright. Yesterday's contributions, amounting to $122,957.78, brought the total amount received in checks, pledges, and cash to $909,616.92.

A report meeting, the first of two during the campaign, was held this noon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. District, ward, precinct, and trade-group leaders reported on the progress of the campaign. The second of these meetings will be held in the Hotel Statler on Monday. This meeting will be held as a preliminary to the "flying squadron" drive.

Simultaneous with the opening of the "flying squadron" campaign an air demonstration over Boston will be held. Arrangements for this event are progressing rapidly. Twelve planes will participate in the maneuvers, it was announced today by the campaign committee.

Among the contributions received yesterday were $39,264 from the United Shoe Machinery Company, representing 98.9 per cent of the employees in the company; $19-238.95, second subscription from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and $5000 each from Merchants' National Bank, Mr. John S. Ames and Lee, Higginson & Co.

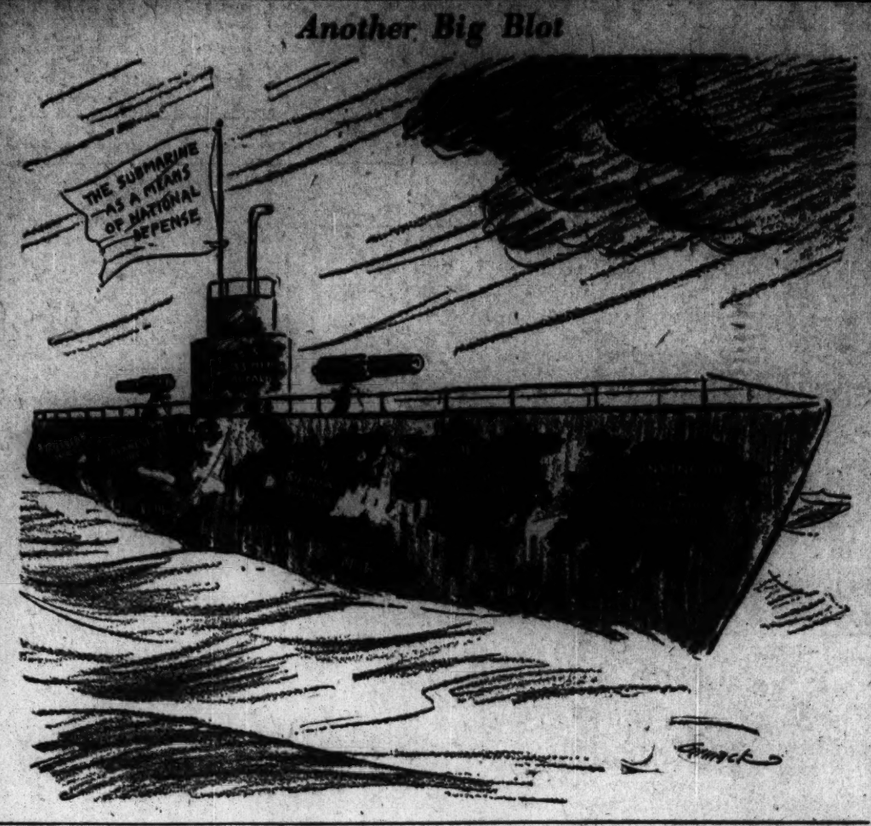
WAGE STABILIZATION SOUGHT BY BUILDERS

Plans for stabilization of wages and working rules before April 1, when several union contracts will expire, are now under consideration by executives of the Building Trades Employers' Association, it is announced. Proper stabilization, the employers held, can be accomplished only through the lowering of wages.

Voluntary acceptance of lower wages by unions on the ground that building programs would be stimulated if the scale was lower, did not meet with approval by labor unions. The Boston Building Trades' Council is now considering the establishment of an arbitration board to investigate the situation and report on the advisibility of a wage cut. Action by this board, it is said, would make its decision, binding to both sides.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Another Big Blot



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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Vermont Maid Syrup, jug	.19
Quaker Rolled Oats, large	.17
J. A. Bartlett Pears, large	.19
Minute Tapioca	.10
Radio Peas, 11 oz. can	.09
Bond Sweet Mixed Pickles	.33
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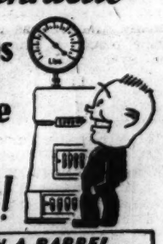

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LOCAL LEGION TO AID ON JOBS FOR 1,000,000

New England Leaders Plan to Carry on Campaign in Their District

Finding jobs for 1,000,000 unemployed rather than solicitation of huge funds to aid them, is the objective of a campaign by the American Legion to begin Feb. 15. At a meeting in the Hotel Statler today, a regional committee composed of prominent Legion members in New England, was appointed to supervise the work in this district.

The members are: Mr. Charles H. Cole, Boston, chairman; Mr. Scott Libbey, Lewiston, Maine; Mr. Avery R. Schiller, Manchester, N. H.; Mr. William P. MacCall, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. Roy Wilcox, Meriden, Conn., and Mr. William F. Corry, Montpelier, Vt.

Mr. Harold L. Plummer, national vice-commander of the American Legion, told the representative Legion men present that the object of this most recent attempt to relieve existing business conditions, which is to be nation-wide with five other regional committees in Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Mo., San Francisco and Birmingham, Ala., is to urge employers of large and small industries to take on at least one man or woman in need of a job. The campaign, he said, is not designed to aid Legion men specifically. It is to benefit everyone out of work, he pointed out.

Coöperating with the Legion is the American Federation of Labor, the Association of National Advertisers, and many other groups. Three definite and tangible methods of approach to be followed in carrying out the purpose of the campaign will be used, Mr. Plummer explained. The first is called the "Rochester Plan," because it was first tried out in Rochester, N. Y. All of that city's unemployed were given jobs before completion of the campaign, and more unemployed workers in neighboring districts were called in and given employment. The second phase of the plan contemplates the addition of more workers to all present pay rolls wherever possible. The third deals with the spread of work—the recommendation of industry and labor to adopt the six-hour day with six hours' pay and the five-day week.

Preparatory work will begin immediately upon the forming of the regional groups. Committees in Chicago are already in action. On the morning of Feb. 15, the committees in more than 10,000 cities and towns will set out to put the plan into effect.

"We are going to work desperately for one month," Mr. Plummer said. "We are going to see if a 'mass action' will not be the answer in pulling us out of the present emergency. We won the war because we realized that it was a job for the whole people of this country, and that every man and woman had to do his part. If we can organize the people now and if each will do his part, we can win the war against unemployment and make the beginning toward business recovery."

Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is to be chairman of the division of labor in the campaign. Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., National Commander of the Legion, is directing the drive.

Mr. Richard V. Paul, former Massachusetts state commander and a vice-commander of the national body, presided at the Boston meeting.

CARROLL WRITINGS TO GO ON DISPLAY

Exhibition of what Harvard believes to be the most complete set of writings of the Rev. Charles L. Dodgson, bearing the name of Lewis Carroll, will start today and continue for one month in the Widener Memorial Library. The valuable collection of Carroll writings, letters, first editions of books, and manuscripts, are taken from the collections of Harcourt Amory '78, and Harry Elkins Widener '07.

Such a wealth of material exists in the university collection that the exhibit will be changed every few days, and it is hoped that by the time it is over a book descriptive of the Amory Collection will have been published for distribution. During the coming week Carroll's earliest letters, written while he was a schoolboy at Rugby, may be seen in the Widener Room along with the drawings and schoolbooks of this time, which will be displayed to show the many amusing marginal drawings made during class hours.

Fuller Backs Plan To Resist Further Motorcar Tax Rise

Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor, has added his support to a campaign launched by prominent city and state officials to organize motorists against further legislation designed to increase taxation of automobiles. Speaking before a gathering of pioneers in the automobile industry at Mechanics Building yesterday, he criticized efforts in Congress to impose "a heavy sales tax on automobiles."

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, Boston Finance Commissioner, and Mr. Chester I. Campbell, member of the Governor's Council, are the organizers of the move to weld motorists into a state-wide association to be represented at legislative hearings on all matters pertaining to their interests. Following Mr. Fuller's memarks, the meeting passed a resolution to forward a word of appreciation to Senator David I. Walsh for his efforts in standing against increased motor taxation.

During the meeting, allusions were made to the rapid progress of the automobile industry since the Boston Automobile Show was inaugurated 30 years ago. One pioneer recalled when the chief object of the show was to prove to the public that the "contraption would run." In those days electricity and steam were more practical to use for automobiles than gasoline, it was recalled.

One of the greatest exponents of steam in motorcars was present at the meeting, Mr. A. O. Stanley, builder of the Stanley steamer.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Music

Klaus Goetze

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, played the following program: Four movements from the Partita in B flat by Bach; Beethoven Sonata in E flat, Op. 31; four numbers from Book 1 of the "Pochades Andalouses" by Infante; "Jeux d'Eau" by Ravel; "La vida breve" by DeFalla; Chopin, Fantaisie in F minor, Nocturne in F major, Andante spianato and Polonaise in E flat.

In the Bach, Mr. Goetze at once established himself as a sensitive musician, able to draw from his instrument a finely spun tone, yet when occasion demanded, also able to produce tone of large dimensions without sacrificing the quality. With this ability evident, one found it the more disappointing that he should give to the Beethoven sonata what proved to be a labored reading, by which we mean a too great concentration upon detail and a too slight comprehension of the sonata as a whole. Mr. Goetze appears much engrossed at present with a variety of piquant tonal effects with seemingly little regard as to the opportuness of them. Rhythmically, he also seemed at a loss, especially in the Presto con fuoco, which of the four movements demands clearly defined rhythmic motion.

To the group by Infante Mr. Goetze gave a more sympathetic reading. Evidently he finds a modern musical idiom more interesting. Technically the master, he was able to infuse not only the Infante, but also the Ravel and DeFalla as well, with a certain color which one found very acceptable. Not so acceptable, however, did one find his mannerisms, strongly reminiscent of the typical young performer of popular music. Upon a program of serious dimensions, this type of thing has no place and if not eliminated will put this performer at a decided disadvantage as he goes forward in his career.

G. M. S.

Laying Solid Base for Foundations of Publishing House

STEEL TOWER CONTROLS FLOW OF MATERIAL

View Shows Workmen Wheeling Loads of Concrete to Fill Excavations Made by Digger Shovel. This Machine Reverses Former Methods by Operating Backward Against the Soil to Be Removed. Around the Site a Steam Pile Driver Is Setting Steel Sheeting to Hold the Embankments.

BUILDING WORK ON PUBLISHING HOUSE STARTS

First Step in Construction Taken With Pouring of Concrete Base

The first reinforced concrete footings, upon which the foundation of the new Christian Science Publishing House will rest, have been poured. This step marks definite, tangible progress in the construction program.

During the past week a steel tower, about six feet square and more than 100 feet high, has been constructed in the building area directly opposite the extension to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. At the foot of this tower has been placed a motor-driven cement mixer, the upper part of which is level with Norway Street and is easily accessible to trucks and wheelbarrows bringing in sand, stone and bags of cement.

Through the center of the shaft runs a cable attached to a large bucket. Concrete from the mixer can be poured into this bucket and raised to any desired height. On the outside of the tower, a large hopper is fastened and into this the mixed concrete from the elevated bucket may be dumped.

Wheeled in "Concrete Buggies"

The hopper is so constructed that it may be raised or lowered to any desirable position on the tower. Extending down from it is a long chute into which the concrete from the tower is dumped, and this chute extends at an angle to a second hopper on the ground which is fitted with gates.

A number of small semicircular carts, or "concrete buggies," as they are known to the workmen, are wheeled to the ground hopper and are filled with the mixed concrete by opening the gates. The workmen then wheel the carts over and dump their contents into large square pits dug into the gravel for the footings. In these pits, long and reinforcing rods first have been laid carefully, in crisscross manner, and these serve as reinforcements in the concrete when it is hardened.

And now, rising from within the tall gray fence that surrounds the building area, can be heard the steady thumping and grinding of industrious machines.

Steel Sheeting Placed

On Clearway Street, working its way foot by foot toward Massachusetts Avenue, is the large steam pile driver ramming down steel sheeting to hold the street in place until the foundations of the new building are completed. Toward the Falmouth Street end of the area can be heard the continual rumble of pumps operating the Wellpoint system for dewatering the land.

In the center of the space, toward the Falmouth Street side, is a large back-digger shovel operated by a gasoline motor. This shovel, contrary to the old familiar styles with forward scoop, has its bucket and teeth facing backward and digs with an inward motion. Not far from this, is the machine for mixing and distributing concrete for the building's foundations.

Toward the Massachusetts Avenue end of the area, a shovel is in operation clearing away bricks and mortar to make room for the steel piling.

Progress on Reading Room

Continued progress is also being made on the new quarters for the Christian Science Reading Room to be located at Massachusetts Avenue and Norway Street, directly opposite what will be the main entrance to the new Publishing House.

The new Reading Room location is expected to be completed by March 1. Then the present Reading Room will be removed from its location at 206 Massachusetts Avenue, and that building, with a smaller adjacent one, will be razed.

TAX GROUP PRAISES CURLEY BUDGET CUT

Efforts of Mayor James M. Curley to reduce municipal expenditures in connection with the preparation of the city budget were highly commended last night by Mr. Alexander Whiteside, vice-president of the Massachusetts Tax Association. On behalf of the association, Mr. Whiteside said in part that "the Massachusetts Tax Association has noted with approval the recent efforts of Mayor Curley of Boston to reduce the estimates for the city budget of the various department heads."

"We commend Mayor Curley's attitude in regard to the city budget," he continued, "and bespeak for his reduced program the sympathetic attention and coöperation of all department heads, and particularly of the police commissioner, who, as he is an appointee of the Governor, may be more insistent on his own program than other department heads."

DR. ATWOOD TO LEAVE

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, will leave Worcester next week to join the Carnegie Institute expedition in Guatemala, where Maya ruins are being uncovered. The party will survey the geography of the region partly with the aid of maps furnished by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

BRITISH ENVOYS EAGER TO SOLVE INDIAN PROBLEM

Committees Disembark at Bombay—Assistance of Moslems Expected

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, Jan. 29—Three committees from Britain, headed by the Marquis of Lothian, Undersecretary of State for India, disembarked here today to commence their labors of ascertaining the facts regarding franchise, federal finance and relations among the states and provinces of British India, in view of paving the way for a democratic form of government.

The committee's arrival was ignored by the All-India National Congress, whose leaders canceled their plan for a demonstration on learning that Moslems and untouchables were at the docks welcoming their returning delegates from the Round Table Conference. Thousands of Moslems and untouchables, nattily uniformed, gave Maulana Shaukat Ali, Moslem leader, and Dr. Bhim Ramji, Ambedkar, Hindu untouchable leader, an especially enthusiastic ovation during which Lord Lothian and other members of the mission proceeded to the Government House, where they were welcomed by the Governor of Bombay.

Lord Lothian on disembarking said the objects of his visit were, first, to carry out in conjunction with his Indian colleagues various inquiries which the Round Table Conference held to be necessary before a new constitution could be drafted; second, to maintain and extend direct contact and friendly personal relations between members of the British Parliament and leaders of Indian opinion. To obtain this Lord Lothian expressed hope that the committees would obtain "a maximum amount of coöperation from all classes and sections of Indian opinion."

Mission Faces Complications

The situation of affairs which the mission has found is complicated. The All-India National Congress is hostile. The leader of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, is in prison and the Government of India is waging a strenuous campaign against the activities of his organization which has been declared illegal.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has decided not to take part in the work of the committees. But competent political observers here say this is merely a tactical move on the part of federation leaders. In the past the outstanding figures of this organization have been closely allied with the Congress. With Gandhi jailed and Congress outlawed, federation leaders have decided to bide their time with a view to seeing how matters develop. This attitude is easier since the federation has indirect representation on the committees by other Indian members already coöperating.

A limited section of the Moslems has also decided to refuse coöperation with the work. But this is discounted by the fact that so influential a Moslem leader as Maulana Shaukat Ali, who joined the ship at Aden after a lengthy tour through Arabia and other Moslem lands, is strongly supporting the mission. He proposes sounding a call to "faithful followers of the Koran" to rally under the British flag in obtaining political freedom.

Conditions for Loyalty

This leader declares those Moslems who have decided not to coöperate have done so merely because they are dissatisfied with the Moslem delegates which the Government of India nominated to serve on the committees. "Give us delegates who represent Moslem opinion and this community will stand stanch behind Britain," says Maulana Shaukat Ali in effect.

Spokesmen of Indian labor also have a grievance. Mazayan M. Joshi, who represented labor at the London conference, declares this section of public opinion ought to be represented on the franchise committee. But Dr. Ambedkar, who accompanied the delegates from Britain, declares the depressed classes will loyally support the committees' work and remain stanch to allegiances made with Moslems, Anglo-Indians and Europeans at the conference.

The committees stepped ashore fired with zeal to assist India in obtaining its political goal. Lord Lothian states the problem which confronts India and Britain today is to devise a constitution that will work satisfactorily in practice, rather than one which is theoretically unassailable. "It will require all the intelligence and good will of both countries," he said, "to avoid mistakes, even disasters, which transition to self-government has caused in other countries, and to produce without delay a strong, well-balanced constitution."

NEW JUVENILE COURT OPENS IN ROXBURY

Roxbury's new juvenile court opened yesterday but no black-robed judge sat on the bench, for Judge Albert F. Hayden, who presided, wore an ordinary business suit and sat at an informal conference table rather than on a bench.

The juvenile court, situated in the former William M. Olin Hall, in the Roxbury Courthouse, has none of the usual court features, the sessions being entirely informal. The juvenile court entrance is separate from that of the criminal court. The young defendants are kept in small, clean rooms in the back of the building, rather than in regular cells.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Albert I. Field, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. M. N. Woodward, Omaha, Neb.
W. Everett VerPlanck, Salem, Mass.
Mae Epstein, Portland, Maine.
Betty Clarke, Coldwater, Mich.
Ruth Garber, Hartford, Conn.
Adeline Harwich, Elkhart, Ind.
Martha H. Sisson, Wollaston, Mass.
Constance Decker, Rochester, N. Y.
Edith Loud, West Newton, Mass.
Eleanor R. Dunlap, Harvard, Mass.
Jean Allen, Leominster, Mass.
Mary E. Madden, Rochester, N. Y.
Lillian Turgy, Quincy, Mass.
Dorothy Bodwell, Andover, Mass.
Eleanor Huntress, Groveland, Mass.
Mary E. Hyde, Palo Alto, Calif.
Ruth Whittemore, Brighton, Mass.

World to Take Part in Honoring Memory of George Washington

Bicentennial Celebration to Open Feb. 21, When 232,000 Churches Have Arranged to Use Specially Prepared Sermons on That Date

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — The George Washington bicentennial celebration will start on Feb. 21. From the national bicentennial commission here comes word that 232,000 churches have arranged to use specially prepared sermons for Sunday services on that date.

In Washington, on Feb. 21, a masque, written and directed by Mr Percy Mackaye and named Wakefield, in honor of George Washington's birthplace, will be acted by a chorus of 500 men, women and children in Constitution Hall. The masque is of the folk variety and of a semireligious nature. It will be presented in other large cities throughout the country at later dates.

On Feb. 22, the celebration gets fully under way all over the nation. President Hoover will address members of the House and the Senate assembled in a body, also Cabinet officers, justices of the Supreme Court, leaders of the army and navy, foreign diplomats and other distinguished guests.

Later the President will go to the east steps of the Capitol and flash the signal starting thousands of voices singing "America" to the accompaniment of the army, navy and marine bands radiocast across the country and led by Mr. John Philip Sousa.

Interest in the celebration is international. In Sweden the American Minister has arranged a program that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess will attend. Films of George Washington's life are to be shown.

In Bulgaria the people are coöperating with Americans, preparing many features symbolic of Washington's life. Bulgarians, it is said, ascribe to Washington the inspiration that led to their freedom.

Paris, not to be outdone, has a pageant prepared and to be staged at a duplicate of Mount Vernon, erected in the French city.

Roumania will listen to addresses and a series of lectures on Washington's career. Robert College students in Istanbul will listen to an address by the American Ambassador. Thus it goes the world over.

Nearly 7000 letters a day are being received at the national commission's office here. Four persons working eight hours a day are required to open, sort and mail letters. Requests for material covering the events to last from Feb. 22 to Thanksgiving are coming in by telegraph, cable, wireless, letter and messenger.

A list of men and women from every state in the Union, who can and who will speak on the bicentennial celebration wherever their services are needed, has been compiled by the national commission. This list includes persons from all walks of life and was submitted to the commission by members of Congress. Services are to be given gratuitously. Nearly 5000 persons will be available, it is said.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; colder late Saturday night; moderate east to south winds, shifting to westerly Saturday; minimum temperature tonight about 36.

Maine: Snow, changing to rain, tonight and Saturday; rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight and in extreme south portion Saturday; colder in north portion Saturday.

Vermont: Rain and warmer tonight; Saturday probably rain, changing to snow flurries, and much colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; colder Saturday.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight and in east portion Saturday; colder Saturday night.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds, probably becoming strong tonight and shifting to westerly north of Sandy Hook Saturday; overcast weather with rain over south portion, and snow changing to rain over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	50	Montreal	10	22
Bismarck	-14	14	Nantucket	30	42
Boston	27	40	New Orleans	64	80
Buffalo	44	44	New York	42	48
Calgary	-16	-2	Norfolk, Va.	52	54
Charleston	64	66	North Platte	2	32
Chicago	46	52	Philadelphia	42	50
Cincinnati	52	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	30	54
Denver	24	30	Pittsburgh	48	50
Eastport, Me.	14	30	Portland, Me.	18	36
Hatteras	64	64	Raleigh	50	60
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	38	62
7p.m. Jan. 28	72		St. Paul	16	34
Helena, Mont.	-6	20	Salt Lake City	18	34
Huron, S. D.	-10	14	San Francisco	48	54
Jacksonville	62	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	2	24
Kansas City	18	54	Seattle	34	38
Key West	74	80	Tampa	62	80
Los Angeles	44	56	Washington	46	50
Memphis	64	64	Wichita, Kan.	14	40
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston	-16	6

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 29.
B—Maximum Jan. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 3:42 p. m., Saturday 4:08 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

PEACE PRAYER SERVICE TO BE HELD

Faneuil Hall, Boston's "Cradle of Liberty," will be the scene of another movement for freedom—this time freedom from war and armament—next Sunday, Jan. 31, at 4:30 p. m., when a community prayer service for "World Peace and Disarmament" will be held.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely will preside at the service, while Dr. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College will speak. The Representative Citizens' Committee, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, is asking that all "citizens who believe in God, in prayer and in peace attend this mass meeting." Admission is free.

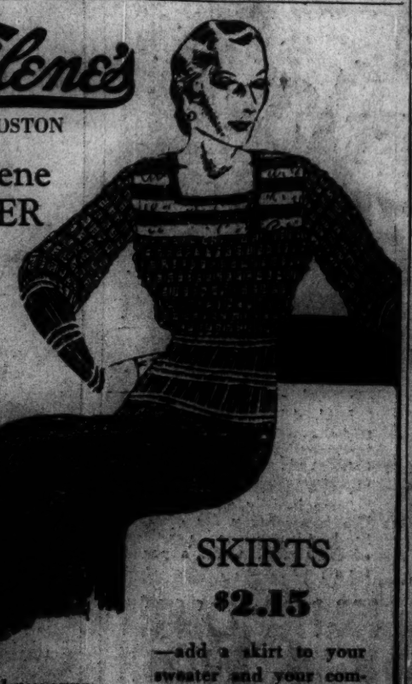
CHICOPEE PAY ROLL MET

CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—Municipal employees today are receiving $12,900, the first of three suspended city pay rolls being taken up. This step is made possible by the receipt of $36,000 of state welfare refund and the fact that no further note payments than are already provided for are due until March 15.

New England Garages, Inc.
16-18 Stoneholm St., Boston
(Opposite 112 Norway St., three minutes from Christian Science church)
PARKING
Special Daily and Weekly Rates
WASHING TIRE SERVICE

RICH RICHARD says:—
Tomorrow's happiness is dependent upon not being dependent.
For more of Rich Richard's sayings, call or write for his Almanack.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins Feb. 1

Boston to New York
Latest Type Luxurious Coaches $3.00
All Seats Reserved
Berkshire Motor COACH LINE, Inc.
257 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
PHONE LIB. 3367
WOODSTOCK HOTEL
121 W. 43RD ST. PHONE BR-9-7717

Filene's BOSTON
More Filene SWEATER blouses, women! $2

Smart sweater-blouses, seven styles, sizes 36 to 42. Sketched, red, blue, orange, green. $2.
Wool skirts, flared or with low kick pleats, beautifully fitted. Sketched, navy, black, brown, green. Waist measure 23 to 34. $2.15.
SKIRTS $2.15
—add a skirt to your sweater and your complete smart outfit will be only $4.15.
Women's Sport Shop FIFTH FLOOR

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC

Waste removed BEFORE you buy!
When you buy Birdseye Meats You Get What You Pay For
LOOK at that heavy leg bone, rump bone, and excess fat shown in the second picture!
That's the waste you DON'T pay for when you buy a Birdseye Leg of Lamb. You are not asked to pay *meat* prices for bone and fat you cannot use. When you pay for 4½ lbs. you *get* 4½ lbs.
This is typical of *all* Birdseye Meats—from the lowest priced stewing meat to the two-inch steaks you serve at that extra-special dinner.
All are guaranteed by label. We know that one unsatisfactory Birdseye Food would hurt the hundred others packaged under the same name. So we take extraordinary pains to see that *every* product maintains the standard set for the Birdseye trademark.
BIRDSEYE
Buy your meats at the nearest Birdseye store. You'll get the best—and save money doing it.
BIRDSEYE PACKING COMPANY, INC., 3 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON

Frederick Permanent Wave, $5
35c for each item of hairdressing.
Shampoo, Marcel, Finger Wave, Manicure

Same Quality of Work
Same Quality Materials
Which have established us as A SHOP OF MERIT but at Greatly Reduced Prices
SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
1084 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Phone Circle 9830

Ask Mother and Grandma
THEY REMEMBER
ADAMS & SWETT
RUG CLEANSERS
Trusty Old Friends for Seventy-Five Years
Highlands 4100 ROXBURY, MASS.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West, Boston
Annual February Sale
Lace Trimmed Glove Silk Bloomers or Panties
1.65
Usually $2.50
Alencon pattern laces of our own selection!
Two great special purchases bring you a new weave, slightly weighted, Glove Silk, and a luxurious Milanese in a finer quality than we have ever before been able to offer at this price.
Panties—Beautifully tailored, reinforced, and generously cut. With yoke front, wide or band knee, and Alencon pattern laces at edges.
Bloomers — Wonderfully made, amply cut, elastic at yoke front with quantities of lace, daintily applied.
Tearose and Pink
STREET FLOOR
Mail and telephone orders filled.

Vests with matching Alencon pattern laces, gleaming satin straps. Usually 1.50, 1.15

RETROACTIVE TAX PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

Both Parties in Committee Action Concur on Eliminating Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — One thing at least is certain about the new tax bill, it will not be retroactive. Any apprehension that Congress would follow the recommendation of the Treasury to apply the new higher rates to the current fiscal year has been set at rest by categorical statements of both Democrats and Republicans who are framing the new measure.

It also became apparent today that the measure will represent a considerable departure from the official administration program as drawn up by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. It is even being urged by several members of the House Ways and Means Committee that the new sources of revenue to be tapped by the Federal Government be retained permanently rather than used only for the emergency period.

Decision to eliminate the retroactive feature was reached concurrently yesterday by both the Democratic and Republican members of the committee after long sessions in which they discussed all phases of the tax problem before them.

In both groups the only formal decisions reached were (1) to draw up a nonpartisan measure in cooperation with each other, and (2) to discard any provision for making the new rates applicable to the fiscal year 1932, which ends on June 30 of this year. In other respects the measure is to be drafted with members of both parties sitting around the same table.

The original administration, or treasury, program contemplated making the new rates applicable to the last half of the fiscal year 1932. It was expected to derive $390,000,000 from this source. It has been eliminated on the ground of its unfairness to those individuals and corporate interests who have based their annual budget on the expectation of paying taxes at existing rates.

That Republicans are ready to go along with the Democrats in other departures from the administration program was indicated by Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader of the House. "The Republicans," he said, "are not going to make any fight to maintain the integrity of the administration tax bill as such."

Leading Democratic members of the committee have already indicated their intention, if possible, of substituting a consumer tax of anywhere from 5 per cent to 10 per cent on electricity, gas and telephone service in place of the nuisance-tax provisions of the administration plan, and it is now generally believed the Republican members are in sympathy with this move.

Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, who took the lead in cross-examining witnesses during open hearings on the bill, is the major advocate of the consumer tax on public utility service. It is understood he has the support of both Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas and Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader.

Bible Revision Work to Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29—Work upon a revision of the American Standard Bible will start soon, and will be completed in 1941, it was announced here today by Dean Luther A. Weigle of the Yale Divinity School, chairman of the American Standard Bible Committee of the International Council of Religious Education. More than 40 Protestant denominations are supporting the revision, which will be made by some of the country's leading theologians.

"The past 40 years have been especially fruitful in the discovery of manuscript materials which constitute resources for the better understanding of the New Testament," Dean Weigle said. Completion of this work will be 40 years after the publication of the American Standard Edition of the Revised Version in 1901, 60 years after the publication of the Revised Version Edition of the New Testament by the English Version Committee in 1881, and 330 years after the publication of the King James Version in 1611."

Revision of the Bible becomes necessary, Dean Weigle pointed out, as English usage changes and modern research in Biblical literature progresses.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Boston Art Notes

Kay Peterson

Sketches made last summer in Europe by Miss Kay Peterson are on view at Doll and Richards' on Newbury Street. They include depictions of picturesque spots in Venice, Florence, Amsterdam, and Paris.

Miss Peterson makes her sketches with a brown wash which recalls the bistre drawings made by Rembrandt and Goya. She employs it with great deftness, applying it in a variety of ways. The wash may be thick or thin, transparent or opaque—whatever its texture, Miss Peterson uses it to advantage.

Canals, narrow streets, market places, old doorways, make romantic subjects, for Miss Peterson sees all these sights with poetry. She catches the glint of lights, and soft shadows deepening atmospheric effect, thus making pictures out of sketches.

Gardner Cox

At the Junior League, Marlborough Street, there is to be seen a display of portraits made by Mr. Gardner Cox. It includes oils and pastels.

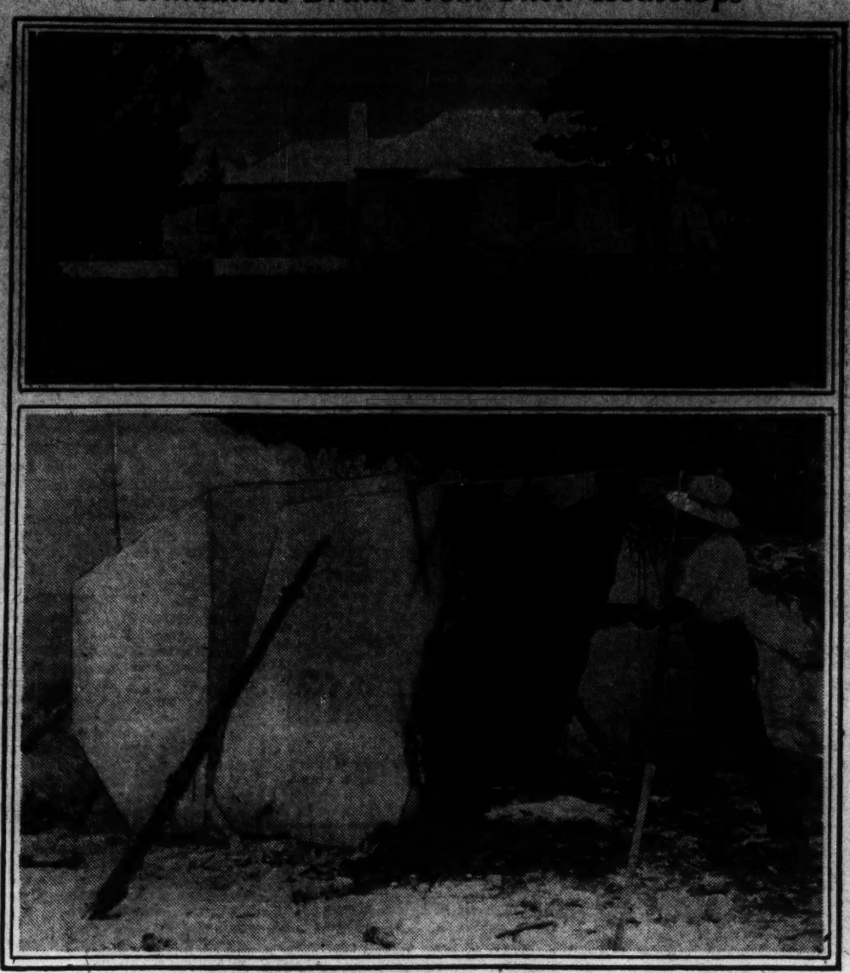
Mr. Gardner's is an ingratiating style, given to sympathetic portrayal, amiable, kind, sentimental. All his subjects gain dynamically by his interpretation, for he catches them in their most animated moments. His modeling is thorough, his color conventional. He is an artist of quality, remaining within the sheltering walls of the academy.

Athenæum

An interesting display of bookplates may be sent (with special permit received at the door) in the art department of the Boston Athenæum, Beacon Street.

The plates of many a celebrity in politics and letters may be seen in this generous display. Heraldic and nonheraldic designs exhibit the rather limited imagination that has been applied to this particular art form. The pressure upon the literary element safeguards the plate from any æsthetic intrusion. Queer composites these designs are, with their obvious symbols. Instructive and amusing, nevertheless. D. A.

Bermudians Drink From Their Housetops



RAINY DAY GETS REAL WELCOME

Top—Typical House in Bermuda Built of Coral Slabs of Glistening White. The Roofs Are Constructed So as to Conserve All Rain Water, Which Is Caught in Cisterns. It Is Used for Washing and for Drinking Purposes, the Artesian Well Water of the Island Being Brackish. Bottom—Sawing Slabs of Coral Stone.

Bermuda Gets Its Water From Roofs, Pure and Glistening From Coral Slabs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda — Roofs must be made to drink from. That rule guides house builders on the island of Bermuda.

Bermuda's few artesian wells send up only brackish water. Rain water is the island's sweet water, and the volume of the sweet water supply of a Bermuda home depends upon its room space. These roofs are constructed of overlapping slabs of white coral rock, about 2½ inches thick and about 12x12 inches square, bedded into cement. Gutter troughs are made of upstanding slabs. On the old Bermuda houses these gutters twist artistically from gable to gable to turn into the family reservoir each drop of rain.

A householder calculates his water supply by multiplying his square feet of catchment by 28½. Palatable and clear is this reservoir water, for no near-by chimneys spout soot, and the brilliant sun bakes the coral rock clean as a china dish.

Not only the roof, but the entire Bermuda house is made from white coral. Large, especially sawed blocks are cemented together, cement plastered inside, whitewashed outside or painted green, blue, violet or rose . . . fanciful colors of tropical sunsets.

The distinctive feature of Bermuda architecture is severe simplicity of line. Nothing superfluous is put on. As contrast to the light-toned coral rock, painted shutters of dark green, blue or brown shade windows, doors and often porches.

To distinguish modern Bermuda houses from old, note the eaves. If flush with the tops of the windows the house dates back many years. At least one of the very early Bermuda homes was carved complete where it stands from bedrock, just as a child might model a house in a pile of sand. The broad, outside chimney is another distinctive mark of the older homes. Early Bermudians baked in the chimneys and needed ample room for baking days.

One may have the great good fortune to come upon an early Bermuda plantation home up a palm-shaded by-path. The gracious charm of former days still clings to its ruined terraces. The broad chimneys, stepped up along the sides, are spicely fragrant of sweet cedarwood long burned. On one such old plantation ruins, "Palmettoville" near Devils Hole, is a small, detached, hillside house with a chimney so large that it seems to have been built first, and then two small rooms attached as an afterthought. Probably all the plantation food was cooked here.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

New Business Degree Announced

Graduate students who enter Boston University's college of business administration next September will have a new goal at which to aim—a new degree, Master of Commercial Science, Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of the college, announced yesterday.

Intended primarily for college graduates who plan to teach commercial subjects, the degree will require two full years of work in the day school of the college, or one year in the day school and two years in the evening division. The degree can be had also upon completion of four years' work in the evening division.

Dean Lord has reorganized completely the graduate division and increased materially the requirements for the Master of Business Administration degree. He expects that these changes will reduce the number of candidates but will increase the significance of the degree.

Holders of the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Business Administration degree will be required to complete eight full courses and a thesis for the new degree, while for candidates with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration the requirements will be six full courses and a thesis.

SOBRIETY TAUGHT IN POLISH CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—"Through sobriety to the reconstruction of the state" will be the watchword of this year's anti-alcohol propaganda week, which takes place in Poznan from Feb. 1 to 8.

The campaign has been organized by the Polish Anti-Alcoholic League, whose headquarters are in Poznan. Two one-day special courses of temperance instruction, one for boys and one for girls, will precede the "Dry Week" of Poznan.

Similar local action is being planned by a number of Polish cities, which hope that by encouraging sobriety and thrift they will help to overcome the crisis.

Tests in 'Heat Refrigeration' Outlined at Cleveland Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29—More than 15 years ago, when Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz forecast that the time would come when houses would be heated in winter and cooled in summer by a simple electrical process, his prediction was scoffed at.

Today, at the Cleveland convention of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, authorities express the belief that they are on the verge of converting Dr. Steinmetz's vision into actuality with what is known as the electric heat pump.

In 1915, Dr. Steinmetz said, "If it is very cold, electric heaters will hold the temperature at 70 degrees. If it should be 90 or 100 degrees outside, the same electrical apparatus will cool the air inside. In this way we shall have a uniform temperature in the homes throughout the year. This electrical equipment will have an absolutely automatic control of both temperature and humidity."

Today three General Electric Company engineers, Mr. A. R. Stevenson Jr., Mr. F. H. Faust, and Mr. E. W. Roessler, told their refrigerating engineer colleagues how the electrical heat pump will fulfill these predictions. Paradoxically, the heat pump is a refrigerator. Lord Kelvin, an Englishman, first suggested the possibility of using a refrigerator as a heat pump to heat homes, in a paper read in 1852, it is stated.

Through a process of electric refrigeration, air, from outside the home is drawn into the pump, passed over the heat transfer surfaces, and converted into hot air for heating the home.

The three General Electric engineers said that a large-size installation of the electric heat pump is being tried out in Los Angeles by the Southern California Edison Company. Another experimental installation has been made in a private home in Tucson, Ariz., in the belief that electric refrigeration holds the key to the future combination heating and cooling of the homes by the same device.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American-Scandinavian Forum: Monthly meeting, Prof. Sigurdur Nordal, guest speaker; musical program by string quartet; Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, 8.

Brown Club of Boston: Annual dinner and reunion; speaking and entertainment program, University Club, 6:30.

Presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" by Arlington High School students, Memorial Town Hall, Arlington, 8.

Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War: Meeting, address, "Manchuria, the Danger Zone for World Peace," by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Cadet Armory, Arlington Street, 8:15.

Annual dance, Simmons Club of Boston, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 9.

Annual Burdette College Night, Hotel Statler, 9.

Junior supper dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "International Affairs," by Prof. Brewer G. Whitmore, 6. Presentation of "Vanities of 1932," by Vagabond Club, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Jan. 30.

Field and Forest Club: Dance, University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Eine Freundin So Goldig Wie Du," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Showing of "How I play Golf" films of Bobby Jones, benefit Free Hospital for Women, Hotel Statler, 1:45 and 4.

Showing of motion pictures, benefit M. S. P. C. C., Mr. Fred and Miss Adèle Astaire, guests of honor, Loew's State Theater, 10.

New England Michigan Alumnae Association: Annual meeting and luncheon, Pioneer Club, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Showing of motion picture, "Simba," auditorium, Beacon Street, 2:30.

Last day, Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10 p. m.

Lecture, Salon, Française, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

Field and Forest Club: Outing to Mohawk Club, Carey Estate, Lexington, afternoon and evening, meet Arlington Heights for special bus to Lexington, 2:15.

Massachusetts Association for Educational Methods: Annual winter meeting, address, "The Concept of a Master Method," by Dr. Burdette R. Buckingham; reception and luncheon, noon; Hotel Westminster.

Brookline Bird Club: Take North Station 1:20 Nahant train for walk from Lodge Estate to Little Nahant.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Community singing and showing of motion picture, "The Connecticut Yankee," 5 Jarvis Street, 9:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Outing to cabin, Phalanx Fraternity, 3. Young Men's Council Conference, 3.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Take 1:45 South Station train for Riverside.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Arthur Guiterman, guest speaker, to read some of his poems; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Lowell Institute: Fifth in lecture series on "La France dans la Vie et l'Œuvre de Goethe," by M. Fernand Baldensperger, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

American Booksellers' Association Conference, Hotel Statler.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Book illustrations of the Fifteenth Century; loan exhibition of most important examples from all the great centers of book illustration. Through Feb. 29. Twenty Drawings of Old Boston, by Lester G. Hornby. Through Feb. 1. Mayan Objects, new acquisitions. Seventeenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe. Through Jan. 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through Jan. 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school. Jan. 18 to 30.

E. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and sourrounding districts.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Scherger Studios, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Harlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott White. Through Feb. 2. European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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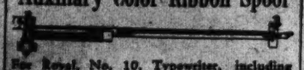

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ROLPH ASKS TREE PLANTING

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—A state-wide tree planting program has been advocated by Gov. James Rolph Jr., in a proclamation calling on Californians to observe the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington on Feb. 22.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 "The Art of Living."
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Dainty Dot Dandies; Ethel Grenier and Sid Reinhers.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Cliquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Aguilar Lute Quartet.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Law Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Art Rearden's Aristocrats.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 "Just Among Friends."
6:00 Studio announcements, news; Boston Unemployment Relief Conference.
6:15 Sterling Four.
6:30 Talk, John Fox, president, Vermont Chamber of Commerce.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Southern Reverie.
7:30 Mountaineers.
7:45 NBC, Elsie Janis.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Helen Lynd, guest artist.
8:30 Melody Speedway.
8:45 NBC, Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; pianist.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; vocal ensemble.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody; Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Here and There in Radioland."
11:30 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade; orchestra.
5:15 Musical Cameo: Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:30 Interview, Robert Kiphuth, head coach of U. S. Olympic swimming team.
5:45 "The Sentinels," orchestra.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 "Gold Stripe Troubadours."
6:30 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 Interview.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club, quartet and orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; news sketches.
9:00 CBS, Tosca Seidel, violinist; tenor; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's orchestra; tenor.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 Sears N. E. Million Dollar Days.
10:15 Frank Cornwell's orchestra.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Uncle Ollo and His Gang."
5:45 Faneuil Hall Market Man.
6:00 Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:30 Vaughn De Leath.
6:45 CBS, Ross Gorman's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Club Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Crosby Ensemble.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
9:30 A domestic skit.
9:45 Organ recital; Ralph Nyland, tenor.
10:00 CBS, Dr. David L. Crawford, president of University of Hawaii, "Conditions in Honolulu."
10:15 CBS, "Cafe Budapesth"; Hungarian Music.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Howard Barlow and Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WNDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Merleen Trio.
5:10 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Jane Johnston, soprano.
5:45 Fred Gilbert, guitar.
6:00 Paramount Theater Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Vocal Program.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Hawaiian Serenaders.
11:15 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:35 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, Larry Funk's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:00 NBC, Opera, Die Walkure.
4:20 News.
4:30 Jimmie Russo's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
11:00 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:04 a. m.—4-H Club program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Pat Barnes."
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
1:55 p. m.—News and studio programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs
9:15 a. m.—The Yankee Singers.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, New York Philharmonic Symphony Society, Ernest Schelling, conducting.
12:45 p. m.—Wingate Athletic program, "water games."
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue — String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Byrd's Expedition to the South Pole."
4:45 p. m.—Organ; soloist.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 31

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-203m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

Filet Net for Curtains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE making of window curtains is such simple, straight sewing that even women who do not ordinarily make dresses, enjoy planning and making curtains for their homes, specially if these curtains are so charming and simple to do as the ones shown in the sketch. When making glass curtains, the modern woman chooses sheer textures which exclude very little light yet afford the maximum of privacy.

One of the newest developments in sheer net curtains is filetmesh, darned or embroidered in the Swedish manner with a silky cotton, which comes in boilfast colors, and tubs beautifully without destroying its silky finish. The embroidery stitches are simple darning, the threads drawn in and out through the squares of the open mesh. The design can be followed quickly and without great concentration by counting the threads. Either white or natural-color filet net may be used for these curtains. Those shown in the sketch are of natural-color net, darned with bright yellow, and are very effective.

One is not confined to the use of filet net for window curtains only. From dresser scarfs and table runners to chair backs and arm rests, it has varied possibilities for every room in the house. For the luncheon table, a filet net cover two yards square, may be hemmed and worked in colors to match or harmonize with the color scheme. As this darning stitch goes very quickly, one need not hesitate to make one of the large table covers that overhang the table's edges. These are the smart covers for Sunday night suppers or formal luncheons, when one's choicest chins, glassware and silver grace the board.

Antimacassar and Chair-Arm Covers

Crocheted antimacassar and chair-arm covers have returned to favor. The dainty one shown in the sketch with the curtains requires three balls of No. 30 mercerized crochet cotton, and a No. 3 steel crochet hook. Full directions follow:

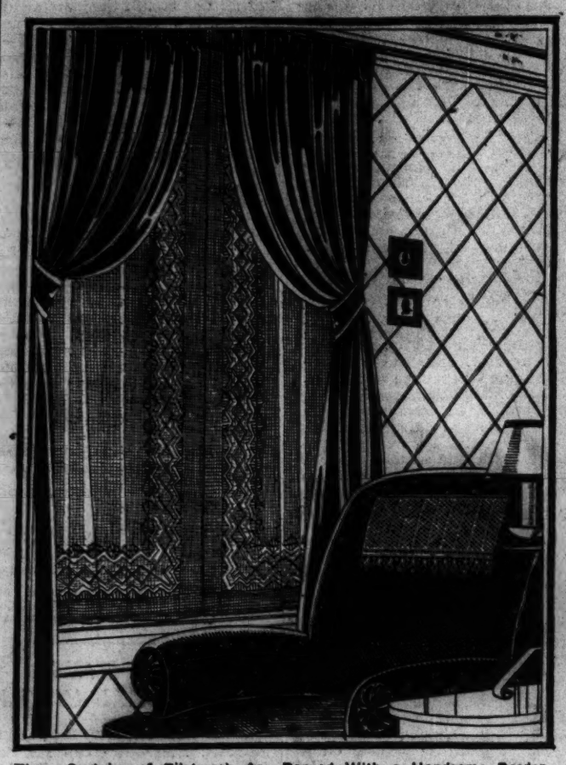
Antimacassar—11x15 inches. Chair arms—11x7 inches.

1st row: Ch 112, turn. 1 s c in each st of the foundation ch, ch 7, turn. 2nd row: sl st in 7th s c, *ch 7, sl st in 7th s c, repeat from * to end of row, turn. 3d row: 7 ch, sl st into 4th st of the 7 ch of previous row, *7 ch, 1 sl st in 4th st of loop of 7 ch of previous row, repeat from * to end of row, turn. Continue this 3d row until 7 rows from foundation ch, turn. 8th row: *1 s c in each of the 6 ch sts of loop of previous row, repeat from * to end of row. Continue these 7 rows until there are 10 such sections.

Heading: Ch 5, 1 d c in last row, *1 ch, 1 d c in the center of next row, 1 ch, 1 d c in the next row, repeat from * to end of row. 1 sl st in each of the s c stitches up side of mat. Ch. 4, and repeat heading across top of mat, 1 s c in each st across top, 1 sl st in each s c down other side of mat, 1 s c in each st across the bottom, turn.

Lace edge, 1st row: *Ch. 7, 1 tr into 6th s c of previous row, ch. 7, 1 sl st in 6th s c. Repeat from * to end of row, turn. 2nd row: Ch. 9, *1 d c in 6th ch st, 1 d c in 7th ch st of previous row, 1 d c in the tr st, 1 d c in each of the next 3 ch sts, ch 4, 1 tr in the sl st of previous row, ch 4, repeat from * to end of row, turn. 3d row: 1 s c in each of 2 ch, *ch 4, 1 d c in 1st d c of previous row, ch. 8, 1 d c in 2d d c of previous row, ch 12 1 d c in 4th d c of previous row, ch 8, 1 d c in 5th d c of previous row, ch 4, 1 s c in the 4th ch of chain of previous row, 1 s c in the tr, 1 s c in 1st ch of previous row, repeat from * to end of row.

Make two more pieces of 5 sections each for chair arms.



These Curtains of Filetmesh Are Darned With a Handsome Border. The Crocheted Antimacassar Is an Echo From Victoria's Period Very Loudly Heard at Present.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE biennial report of the Industrial Commission of Colorado, Dec. 1, 1928, to Nov. 30, 1930, has given some financial budgets in actual use by girls who are working and who are dependent upon themselves for their entire support. These budgets have served as a basis for some extremely interesting discussion among business girls.

One of these budgets was taken from that in use by girls who were earning $17.20 a week. It is as follows:

Breakfast (7 days at 30c)	$2.10
Lunch (7 days at 30c)	2.10
Dinner (7 days at 50c)	3.50
Room	4.00
Laundry	.50
Amusements, Reading matter, Church	1.00
Clothing	1.50
Savings	1.50
Car or bus fare	1.00

Here are a few of the variations suggested by girls who have had experience with an income of about the same amount. With almost one accord they said that the allowance for food was unnecessarily large. They were all agreed that they would prefer to pay a little more for a room where they might have kitchen privileges and save more than the difference by preparing some of their own meals. Girls who have done this have enjoyed it greatly, and have been able to make the allowance given in this budget for breakfast alone furnish all of the food for a week. Another suggestion made by some of the girls was that two girls should share a small apartment, perhaps renting one room, and thus be able to have their kitchenette. One girl said, "That girl must live too far from her place of business. I would like to save that $1 on car fares and give more to the church, or have better clothes, or more fun. One dollar a week would go far toward all those things."

The report which contained this budget says: "Proposed budgets, whether for the girl earning $17.50 or $22.50 a week, can never be anything but suggestive so far as the individual is concerned. They have value as a measuring rod to determine whether or not each person is overspending in some particular. . . . The best way to arrive at the distribution most applicable to the individual is to keep a record of one's expenditures over a period of time—a year if possible, and readjust one's practices by testing them against budgets such as we have suggested here, wherever such changes seem desirable."

Girls who have discussed the budget question have almost all agreed that keeping a rather strict account of one's expenditures need not cause a sense of lack or of restriction, but that, on the contrary, if done in the proper spirit, it gave one a feeling of elation that so much could be enjoyed on what seemed so little.

* * *

William Lyon Phelps is reported to have once said that he should be very sorry to lose what money he had, but that it would not permanently affect his happiness, as that was not centered in his pocketbook.

Another time we will give a suggested budget for the girl who is earning $22.50 a week.

Dinner for Five

Pimento Cheese and Olive Canapes
Salmon Loaf Cream Sauce
Cucumber Baskets French Fried Potatoes
Apple Pie

Pimento Cheese and Olive Canapes

Cream butter and work until smooth with an equal quantity of mild cheese and season to taste with salt and chopped pimento. Slice stale bread ¼ of an inch thick, cut in circles, sauté in butter or toast on one side, and spread with the prepared mixture. Make a border of sliced stuffed olives and decorate with a few slivers of green or red pepper.

Salmon Loaf

Flake the contents of a tall can of red salmon, add 2 eggs slightly beaten, 4 tablespoonfuls each of melted butter and lemon juice, 1 teaspoonful of finely minced onion and ⅛ of a teaspoonful of salt. Steam one hour in a buttered mold or bake in a pe . of hot water in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahr. Unmold the loaf on a hot platter, garnish with parsley, and serve with the following sauce:

An easy way to chop a small amount of onion is to make cuts ¼ of an inch deep and close together across the cut surface of an onion. On the same surface make similar cuts at right angles to the first, then cut wafer-thin slices crosswise of the onion.

White Sauce

Melt 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, blend with it 2 tablespoonfuls of flour and ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt, and, when the mixture is bubbly, add slowly 1 cupful of milk, stirring constantly until the sauce is smooth and thick; boil two minutes. Add lemon juice to taste and pass separately to pour over individual servings of the loaf.

French Fried Potatoes

Wash and pare small potatoes, cut in eighths lengthwise or cut into strips with a special potato cutter. Soak one hour in water to cover, drain, and to reduce the time for frying, parboil for two minutes in boiling salted water to cover. Drain, plunge into cold water and dry between towels. In deep fat at 370 degrees Fahr. fry the pieces a few at a time until delicately browned, and drain on absorbent paper. Heat the fat to 395 degrees, return all the potatoes to the frying basket, and fry until crisp and brown, keeping the basket in motion. Drain on absorbent paper, sprinkle with salt and serve immediately. Potatoes so treated are puffy outside and mealy inside.

Cucumber Baskets

Select regular shaped, stubby cucumbers, cut a piece from each end, then cut in halves crosswise. From each half cut two sections, leaving the remaining piece in the shape of a basket with a handle. Remove the seeds, then the pulp in sufficiently large pieces for cutting into cubes. Fill the baskets with a mixture made from equal quantities of cucumber and tomato cubes, chopped green pepper to taste, and mayonnaise. Set each basket on a lettuce leaf.

Apple Pie

Sift together 1¼ cupfuls of pastry flour and ½ of a teaspoonful of salt. From ⅓ of a cupful of shortening reserve 2 tablespoonfuls and work in the remainder with the flour, using a pastry mixer or a case knife. Add just enough ice water to make a dough from all the flour mixture. Roll out on a lightly floured board, spread with 1 tablespoonful of the shortening, dredge lightly with flour, roll like a jelly roll and roll out into a sheet again; repeat with the rest of the shortening. Roll part of this paste ¼ of an inch thick and a little larger than the pie tin to prevent shrinking. Line the pie tin with the paste, fill it with sliced pealed and cored apples, then sprinkle over the fruit from ⅛ to ¼ of a cupful of sugar, according to the tartness of the apples, with which has been mixed ¼ of a teaspoonful each of salt and nutmeg and a few gratings of lemon rind. Dot with ½ of a tablespoonful of butter, wet the edges of the under crust, cover with the upper crust which must have an opening for steam, press the edges together and trim off surplus crust.

An expert advises setting a pie on the bottom of a hot oven, 450 degrees Fahrenheit, for the first 10 minutes, to bake the bottom crust before it can become soggy, then moving it to the middle shelf, reducing the heat to moderate, 350 degrees Fahrenheit, and baking until the apples are done, about 45 minutes.

To Save Time

In the morning make the pie and prepare the salmon loaf for baking. The white sauce can be made ready for reheating in the double boiler and for the addition of lemon juice at serving time. Make the cucumber baskets and leave covered in the refrigerator until needed; prepare the filling except for the mayonnaise. Make paste for the canapes. After lunch the potatoes may be prepared and left in cold water until time for frying.

An hour before serving time start baking or steaming the salmon loaf. Set the table, fill the cucumber baskets, and make the canapes. Reheat the white sauce and add lemon juice just before taking up. Fry the potatoes. When these and the loaf are done, dinner is ready.

Brushless Painting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FOR those whose time and purse are limited, a new form of painting without brushes has been brought out that will make an instant appeal.

Perhaps one is a very busy housewife and loves beautiful things in one's home but has no time in which to make them and very little money with which to buy them. Old things must, in this case, be reembellished for renewed use.

Possibly there is some plain china that has been lying idle in the china cupboard for some time, too unattractive to use. Adding a decoration in bright colors will work wonders. Several odd pieces can be treated in this way, and made to produce a set to match. Plain white china painted with a matching design will become not only usable but effective.

Bright-colored jugs and cups that have seen service can be treated most effectively with designs of a contrasting shade. A spray of red flowers on a green ground, for instance, will look well, while pale pink flowers and leaves shading from green to brown on a gray ground will go with almost any color scheme. Wooden bowls or trays that have lost their original freshness, if covered first with the liquid and then painted with a floral design, will recover their attractiveness and can, moreover, be made to match any chinaware.

This method can be used on silk, fine lawn, for handkerchiefs, and other fabrics, as well as vellum, being excellent for decorating vellum lamp shades, the effect on the transparent surface being particularly pleasing. Handkerchiefs so decorated assume a dainty aspect, especially if, in addition to a flower design, an initial is used.

The outfit is simple and inexpensive, consisting of tubes of special colors and various designs on rubber stamps which are suitable for use on practically any surface. Procure an old plate or saucer to use as a palette. Squeeze out a very little of the desired color. Dab the stamp selected several times into the color on the palette, but be sure that the color is thinly spread and that the stamp does not take up too much, otherwise a blotched effect will be the result. Press the stamp gently but firmly down onto the object or material to be decorated. Pretty effects are gained by dabbing the stamp in one color first and then pressing it into a little white. When stamped down onto the work, a delightful shaded effect is produced. The stamps must be carefully cleaned after use with a little turpentine, otherwise the paint will harden on the stamp and render it useless.

Another way of enhancing the attractiveness of the decoration is by the use of gold and bronze. After stamping the desired design in the manner described, take a small pad of rag or cotton wool, and dust a little of the gold or bronze powder over the painted flower or leaf. After it has settled, dust off any superfluous powder.

This craft is also a delightful pastime for the children. The little outfits from 5s. (about $1) each are so simple that a child can use them.

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½ cup cold water or stock
½ teaspoonful salt
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1 cup chicken, sliced or chopped
½ pimento or green pepper

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in hot stock. Add salt and cool. Rinse a square mold in cold water, pour in a thin layer of the liquid jelly, let stiffen slightly and decorate with peppers and other vegetables. Arrange the thickening jelly, chicken slices and vegetables in layers and chill. Unmold on a bed of lettuce leaves and garnish with parsley and salad dressing.

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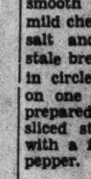

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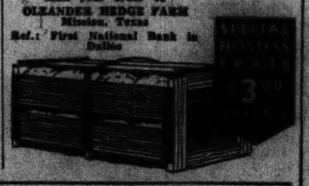

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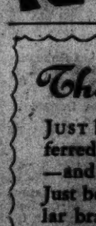

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

REISELT AGAIN LEADS TABLE

Former Champion Defeats Kenney in Three-Cushion Billiard Match

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BG
Otto Reiselt	5	1	8	40
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	1	9	43
A. J. Thurnblad	4	2	13	34
G. L. Copulos	4	2	9	41
F. S. Scoville	4	3	8	46
Jacob Schaefer	3	3	10	31
J. M. Layton	3	3	8	36
L. J. Kenney	3	4	6	43
Bernard Westhus	3	5	7	48
J. N. Bozeman	3	5	6	33
T. S. Denton	2	5	6	55
A. K. Hall	2	5	7	51

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—Leadership in the tournament for the world's professional championship at three-cushion billiards was recaptured last night by Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion. He improved his record to 5 won and 1 lost by defeating L. J. Kenney of Chicago, 50 to 32 in 45 innings.

This relegated to second place, A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, another former champion, with 4 and 1. Kieckhefer was not on the day's schedule. A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, title defender, who stood up with Reiselt and Kieckhefer at the conclusion of Wednesday's play, was defeated by A. K. Hall of Chicago, 50 to 26 in 50 frames.

J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, won a game from Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, the world's balkline king, 50 to 25 in 50 innings. Bernard Westhus of St. Louis, southern champion, defeated J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., western champion, 50 to 33 in 48 turns.

Reiselt started off against Kenney as though he would set a new record for short game. He counted in all save four of the first 17 innings, compiling 31 points to Kenney's 16. The former champion's scintillating session included runs of 5 and 6, a pair of threes and five twos. Two scoreless innings, however, showed he was not destined to improve the mark of 23 innings set by Layton in the tourney two years ago in New York. After raising his total to 38 in 23 frames, Reiselt slipped progressively and required 22 frames to get his last 12 points. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—2 0 1 0 s 1 3 3 1 5 2 0 1 6 2 2 2 0 s 2 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 2s 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—45. High Run—6. Safeties—3.

L. J. Kenney—1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 2 3 1 0 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 2s 0 s 2 0 0 s 1s 0 0 s 0 3 1 0—32. Innings—44. High Run—4. Safeties—5. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Hall went about his work against Thurnblad as though he felt victory was coming his way. He might have had in mind the final match of last year's tourney, in which Thurnblad defeated him for the big prize. The contest was fairly close for 30 innings, with Hall leading 19 to 16. The latter speeded up, however, and with two runs of 6, one of 5 and several smaller counts brought the affair to a successful conclusion. The score by innings:

A. K. Hall—3 1 1 1 0 s 0 0 0 3 0 0 1s 0 0 0 0 1 1 1-0 0 2s 0 1 0 3 0 1 0 0 s 3 3s 2 1 0 2 0 0 2 6 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6—50. Innings—50. High run—6. Safeties—5.

A. J. Thurnblad—1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 s 0 1 s 4 s 1 0 1 0 s 0 s 0 0 s 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 1s 0 0 0—26. Innings—49. High run—4. Safeties—7. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

With the aid of a run of eight, Layton scored a point an inning, which was twice as good as Schaefer could do. The latter had a hard time getting started, and Layton built up a lead of 13 to 2 in 10 innings. Schaefer ran high at 6 in the twenty-fifth frame, but still trailed 26 to 13. Layton's high run came in the thirty-fifth, raising his total to 38 points. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—1 2 0 2 1 2 3 2 0 0 s 1 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 3s 1 0 0 3—50. Innings—49. High run—8. Safeties—2.

Jacob Schaefer—0 1 0 0 0 0 0 s 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 s 0 2 s 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 1—25. Innings—50. High run—6. Safeties—3. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Westhus led practically all the way against Bozeman. The St. Louis boy's first high run of 6 in the thirteenth, put him ahead, 19 to 12, and his second 6 in the forty-fourth boosted him to 48 against 30. The score by innings:

Bernard Westhus—2 0 0 3 0 0 3 2 1 0 1 1 0 6 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 1 2 2 0 2 2 0 0 s 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 6 1 0 0 1—50. Innings—48. High Run—6. Safety—1.

J. N. Bozeman—3 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 2 3 0 0 0 1 s 2 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—33. Innings—47. High Run—3. Safeties—3. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

YALE SCHEDULES 24 GAMES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—A 24-game schedule, which also lists a tentative contest with St. Paul's of Japan, was announced last night by the Yale Athletic Association for the 1932 Eli baseball team. Three newcomers, Lafayette, Penn State and Springfield College, appear on the schedule. The game with Lafayette will be played at Easton Penna., April 16 in connection with the centennial celebration of the Pennsylvania college. As a measure of economy, the spring trip which usually opens the season has been omitted. Two dates have been set aside in the schedule for possible playoffs with Princeton and Harvard. The schedule: April 1—Springfield College; 2—Boston University; 6—Columbia at New York; 9—Dartmouth; 15—Columbia; 16—Lafayette at Easton, Penna; 20—Fordham; 23—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 26—Syracuse; 28—Penn State; 30—Pennsylvania. May 3—Wesleyan; 7—Dartmouth at Hanover; 11—Colgate; 14—Cornell; 18—Providence College; 21—Cornell at Ithaca; 25—Williams; 28—Holy Cross. June 4—St. Paul's of Japan (tentative); 11—Princeton 1p; Brown at Providence; 18—Princeton at Princeton; 21—Harvard; 22—Harvard at Cambridge; 25—Harvard at Cambridge in case of playoff or Princeton at New Haven in case of playoff; 28—Princeton playoff in event of playoff with Harvard.

MATSUYAMA WINS AND LOSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Kinrey Matsuyama defeated Eric Hagenlacher in an exhibition 18.2 balkline billiard match at Lawler's Brooklyn Academy here last night, 300 to 187. Matsuyama's high run was 96, while Hagenlacher had a run of 111. Hagenlacher is leading in points, 3014 to 2876. Hagenlacher triumphed at three-cushion billiards, 15 to 10, in 18 innings. His high run was six and Matsuyama's was three. The score now stands Hagenlacher 251, Matsuyama 216.

BILLY BURKE SETS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 29—Billy Burke, United States open golf champion and co-professional at the Belleair Country Club, Belleair Heights, broke the No. 1 course record yesterday with a 66. Burke holed a mashie niblick shot for an eagle 3 at the second hole. Three birdies and pars on the other 16 holes completed the round. Burke had scored a 68 before recent changes in the course were made.

New Haven Upsets Providence Reds

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	13	2	6	74	61	28
Philadelphia	11	3	9	59	48	25
Boston	11	3	11	72	72	24
Bronx	9	4	11	53	61	22
New Haven	10	2	11	53	42	22
Springfield	7	3	13	48	66	16

RESULTS JAN. 28

Boston 5, Bronx 3.
New Haven 5, Providence 3.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29 (AP)—Providence Reds dropped their first game in eight starts here last night, when the New Haven Eagles pinned a 5-to-3 defeat upon the Canadian-American League leaders. It was New Haven that last defeated the Providence outfit on local ice.

The Reds failed to get started early enough, and before they recovered their bearings, the Eagles had a three-goal lead. In the third period, Providence crept up to within one goal of the visitors, but then Roy Burmister popped in another goal, to make the game safe for New Haven. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	PROVIDENCE
Patterson, Wilson, McColdrick, lw	rw, Cormier, Rivers, Giroux
Hughes, Jackson, Paddon, c	c, Gaudreault, Connor, Murray
Burmister, Kuhn, Collings, rw	lw, Hart, Harrington, Taylor
Speyer, Radley, ld	rd, Vail, Desmarais
Dutkowski, Radley, rd	ld, Carson, Desmarais
Roberts, g	g, Beveridge

Score—New Haven 5, Providence 3. Goals—Jackson, Paddon, Hughes, Patterson, Burmister for New Haven; Vail, Giroux, Rivers for Providence. Assists—Speyer, Collings, Burmister, Hughes for New Haven; Vail 2, Carson, Gaudreault, Harrington for Providence. Referees—W. A. Shaver and P. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—New Haven 6, Providence 2.

The Bruin Cubs played their first home game at the Boston Garden in 10 days last night and furnished a large number of fans with an exciting victory, 5 to 3, over the Bronx Tigers. By winning, the Cubs took third place, undisputed, in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. There were 19 penalties.

Although the Tigers were first to score, they were tied 1 to 1 at the end of the first period, and at the start of the third session the Cubs were ahead 2 to 1. The third period produced five goals, three for the Cubs and two for Bronx. Lloyd Klein led the scoring with two goals and an assist.

BRUINS CUBS	BRONX TIGERS
Klein, Runge, Harnott, lw	rw, Jenkins, Asmundson, Picketts
F. Jerwa, Conn, Harnott, Weir, c	c, Grosvenor, Pettinger, Boucher
Boyd, Kwasnie, Runge, rw	lw, Massecar, Sheppard, Chouinard
J. Jerwa, Lane, ld	rd, Regan, Pringle
Pratt, Lane, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Regan
Cude, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Boston 5, Bronx 3. Goals—Klein 2, Weir, Boyd, F. Jerwa for Boston; Asmundson, Jenkins, Massecar for Bronx. Assists—Pratt, Klein, J. Jerwa, Boyd for Boston; Picketts, Jenkins, Boucher for Bronx. Referees—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Five Fencers' Club Épée Men Qualify

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The Fencers' Club and United States Army stood out as the leading performers in the qualifying rounds of the United States junior epée championship for the New York division, yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club. The Fencers' Club qualified four college fencers and one army officer, while three other lieutenants, one representing New York Athletic Club, one from West Point, and one member of the modern pentathlon Olympic squad, were among the 10 qualifiers.

The finals will be staged at West Point on Feb. 27.

Thirty-four entrants appeared, and were first divided into eight strips, with two qualifiers from each. Then the 16 were divided into two strips, with five qualifiers each.

The final qualifiers on the first strip were as follows:

Tracy W. Jaeckel, The Fencers' Club, won 7, lost 0.

Lieut. F. R. Weber, New York Athletic Club, won 5, lost 2.

Hugo Alessandroni, The Fencers' Club, won 4, lost 3.

Lieut. B. W. Brady, West Point Officers, won 3, lost 4; 12 touches against.

Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, The Fencers' Club, won 3, lost 4, and qualified after a fenceoff with Jose R. De Capriles, New York University, also at 3 to 4. Both had 16 touches against and 15 for, and the fenceoff went to Heiss at 3 to 1.

On the second strip the qualifiers were: Norman C. Cohn, The Fencers Club, 7 to 0; N. D. Elwell, The Fencers' Club; Walter Grautoff, New York University, and Joseph A. Barmack, Salle De Armes Vince, all with scores of 4 to 3; and Lieut. C. J. Mansfield, United States Army pentathlon squad, with 3 to 4.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	13	8	6	58	49	34
Detroit	12	6	9	56	44	30
London	10	7	10	48	37	27
Windsor	10	5	12	59	63	25
Cleveland	11	3	14	65	70	25
Syracuse	10	4	13	67	64	24
Pittsburgh	9	5	13	44	66	23

RESULTS JAN. 28

London 4, Cleveland 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Buffalo 1.
Syracuse 2, Windsor 0.

LONDON HOLDS THIRD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 29—Blanking Cleveland Indians here last night by a score of 4 to 0, London Tecumsehs broke up the three-cornered tie with Cleveland and Windsor for third place and gained it for themselves. Groh and Hoffinger scored a goal apiece for Tecumsehs, while Carrigan scored twice. Cleveland had a newcomer in uniform, Ted Saunders, obtained from Springfield of the Canadian-American League.

JACKETS STOP BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 29—In one of the most furious International League games seen on local ice this season the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets defeated Buffalo Bisons, 3 to 1. It was Pittsburgh's second win in 14 contests with the Bisons in two years and Buffalo's sixth defeat of the season. Stewart Dunning and Romnes did the scoring for the Jackets. The victory was not enough to pull Pittsburgh out of last place as Syracuse, closest to them, also won.

SYRACUSE WINS ANOTHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 29—Despite the addition of Earl Robinson to the lineup, Windsor Bulldogs were unable to halt the spectacular march of the Syracuse Stars here last night. The Stars won, 2 to 0, to register their fifth consecutive victory and are now only one point behind Cleveland and Windsor. Graham Teasdale and Dave Downie got the goals for Syracuse, both in the second period on solo rushes.

DENVER COACH RESIGNS

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 29 (AP)—Newell (Jeff) Cravath, for the last three years director of athletics and head football coach at the University of Denver, resigned yesterday.

BRUINS SCORE VICTORY IN N. Y.

End Winless Streak—Detroit Triumphs—Maroons Hold Canadiens

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	17	5	6	82	52	39
Chicago	10	10	9	47	54	30
Detroit	12	4	14	59	74	28
Boston	8	9	10	63	58	25

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	13	8	10	58	68	31
Canadiens	11	8	13	58	66	27
Americans	10	6	12	48	66	26
Montreal	9	6	15	83	90	22

RESULTS JAN. 28

Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
Boston 4, Rangers 1.
Canadiens 3, Montreal 3, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Boston Bruins won their first game since Dec. 31 last night at the expense of the New York Rangers by a score of 4 to 1. Their new arrangement of forward lines worked well, while the Rangers were unable to break through the iron-clad defense of Percy Jackson, substitute goaltender for Boston.

Each team scored a goal in the first session both coming when a defense player of the other side was in the penalty box. Bun Cook in combination with his brother and Johnson scored first, while Shore was off for board checking. Later, Milks being in the box for holding, Barry scored on Clapper's pass.

Boston went into the lead early in the second period, when Barry scored again with Chapman assisting this time. Then Percy Jackson held the heavy Ranger attacks scoreless even when Boston had two men in the penalty box and the Rangers were using five forwards.

Chapman added another to the Bruin total in the third on a long angle shot from Hitchman's pass. Then while a five-man Ranger attack was in progress Oliver got a loose puck and dashed down for the fourth Boston goal. The summary:

BOSTON	N. Y. RANGERS
Galbraith, Barry, Touhey, Sutherland, lw	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins, Milks
A. Cook, Weiland, Chapman, c	c, Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Milks
Oliver, Clapper, Burke, rw	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd, Heller, Seibert, W. Cook
Shore, Owen, Foster, rd	ld, Johnson, Keeling
Jackson, g	g, Roach

Score—Boston 4, Rangers 1. Goals—Barry 2, Chapman, Oliver for Boston; F. Cook for Rangers. Assists—Clapper, Chapman, Hitchman for Boston; Johnson, W. Cook for Rangers. Referees—M. J. Rodden and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Boston 4, Rangers 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 29—Two goals within a minute of each other in the third period gave Detroit Falcons a 4-to-2 victory over Chicago Black Hawks here last night.

It was the roughest and most exciting National Hockey League game of the season, with 19 penalties being meted out by the referees, Jack Cameron and Cooper Smeaton. The latter gave a double major penalty and a match penalty to Marvin Wentworth and Teddy Graham of the Black Hawks for misconduct on the ice in the third period. They were the most vigorous objectors to a goal scored by Hec Kilrea, and which they claimed hit a goal post. Goodfellow's goal early in the third period broke a 2-to-2 tie and clinched the victory for the Falcons, the third in succession over Chicago here. The summary:

DETROIT	CHICAGO
Emms, Sorrell, Kilrea, lw	rw, Ingram, Couture, March
Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis, c	c, Lowrey, Ripley, Cook
Carson, Aurie, Cooper, rw	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, Holmes
Young, ld	rd, Wentworth, Graham
Smith, Noble, rd	ld, Boucher, Abel
Connell, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 4, Chicago 2. Goals—Kilrea 2, Goodfellow, Cox for Detroit; Boucher, March for Chicago. Assists—Goodfellow 2, Carson, Aurie for Detroit; Thompson, Cook for Chicago. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods. Penalties—Chicago 19, Detroit 7.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 29—Montreal Maroons scored a goal with less than two minutes to play in the overtime session in their game against their local rivals, the Canadiens, last night, and as a result shared in the division of the points, the final score being 3 to 3. The single point enabled the world's champions to take sole possession of second place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League.

The first and third periods were scoreless, but each team scored twice in the second and once in the overtime. The Maroons scored the first two goals, Conacher on a pass from Trottier and the latter alone, but the Canadiens came back with counters by Larochelle and Wasnie, G. Mantha having assists on both. Joliat put the Canadiens in front midway through the overtime, while Stewart evened the count shortly before receiving a major penalty, his third of the season, which will prevent him playing in the Maroons' next game.

There was considerable rivalry between the two teams but the game was clean and while Canadiens had a good margin on the territorial play they were unable to make the most of their chances. Walsh played a great game in goal for the Maroons.

CANADIENS	MONTREAL
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	rw, Brydson, Ward
Morenz, Lepine, c	c, Stewart, Smith, Phillips
Gagnon, Wasnie, Larochelle, rw	lw, Trottier, Siebert, Northcott
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Wilcox, McVicar
S. Mantha, Munro, rd	ld, Conacher, Starr
Hainsworth, g	g, Walsh

Score—Canadiens 3, Montreal 3. Goals—Larochelle, Wasnie and Joliat for Canadiens; Conacher, Trottier and Stewart for Montreal. Assists—G. Mantha 2, Lepine 2 for Canadiens; Trottier and Smith for Montreal. Referee—C. J. Mallinson and Russie Dalgneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime. Penalties—Montreal 4, Canadiens 3.

INDIANS LOSE MEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—The New York Rangers ordered Dick Benson, Springfield Indian forward, to the London team of the International Hockey League last night. Wednesday night the Rangers drafted "Obie" Heller of the Indians. Monday they transferred Ted Saunders, wing, from Springfield to Cleveland. Ten days ago Goalie Alfie Moore was advised to quit for the duration of the season because of a mishap. The result is the Indians find themselves minus some key men.

BY-PLAYS

HOCKEY SCORING SYSTEM NEEDS REVISING

THE present system of scoring professional hockey games is badly in need of revision. It is surprising how much interest is taken by the real fans in which player has scored the most goals, which player is doing the most to help his team in the way of assists, and even the record of stops made by the goalie and the number of goals made against him receives a lot of attention, and the National Hockey League has its official scorers in the various cities for the purpose of keeping these records.

It has been the custom in past years to give the same value to an assist as is granted for a goal; but there are many who believe that a player scoring a goal is entitled to more credit than a player making an assist, and it has been proposed that a goal count two points and an assist one. While there is quite a bit of opposition to such a plan at the present time, it is more than likely that the time will come when such a system is adopted.

It has also been the custom of scorers to give more than one assist to a play, cases being known where as many as two or even three assists were given in connection with the making of one goal. There may be some hockey followers who believe such a procedure is justified, but the rule regarding scoring as promulgated by the National Hockey League reads:

> A "goal" shall be credited in the scoring records to a player who shall have propelled the puck into the opponents' goal.
>
> When such "goal" shall have been scored as a result of an act of a player of the same side, such player shall be credited in the scoring records with an "assist." . . .

Based on a strict interpretation of the above rule, it is difficult to see how any official scorer is justified in giving more than one assist to a goal, as that would seem to be the real interpretation of "a" player.

Owing to the fact that more than once this winter a manager has taken out his goalie and put six forwards on the ice, the question has arisen as to what player a goal which is made while such a lineup is on the ice should be charged against. It is quite evident that the goalie who has been taken out is not responsible for the shot getting into the net, and yet it has been the custom to charge it against him, by inference if not actually, as it has never been charged against any of the six players on the ice at the time. It might be a good idea for the hockey officials to get together and promulgate a new system of scoring.

SCORING THE TIE GAME IN A STANDING

While writing about professional hockey, it might be well to call attention to an interesting situation regarding the counting of a tie game as one point for each team in the championship standing. Considering the National, American, Canadian-American, International and California Leagues, which are the leading professional ones in the United States at the present time, there is only one of them which does not give the one point to each team, and that is the American Hockey League, and, if one may judge from the records, the teams in that organization are evidently more successful in eliminating tie games than are the teams in any other league. Whether this is due to the fact that it is necessary to win a game in order to get any points may be an open question and just a coincidence. Including the games played to date, the records show that the American League has had only eight ties in 73 games played; the California League four in 39 games played; the Canadian-American eight in 69 games played; the International 19 in 94, and the National 25 in 114. Perhaps the number of ties would be reduced in the other leagues if neither team was given a point, or perhaps it would be still better if the baseball system of percentages, which is based on number of games played and won, were adopted.

FINE SHOWING BY YALE ATHLETIC TEAMS

Yale University did not win all its big football games during the past fall, and also dropped a number of other sporting contests; but any college which, taking in all of its sporting competitions, can show a victory average of .702, as was the case with the Elis last year, is deserving of a whole lot of credit. The varsity teams had an average slightly below that figure, as they won 124 out of 189 events for an average of .656. The Yale Athletic Association also claims that its teams won intercollegiate championship titles in golf, indoor pony polo, swimming, hockey and 150-pound crew. That is a fine record for any college in the United States to "shoot" at in 1932.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS OHIO STATE QUINTET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29—Ohio State University, completely baffled by the University of Michigan attack, last night lost a "Big Ten" basketball game here, 38 to 25. The Wolverines were complete masters of the situation from the start, leading the Buckeyes, 21 to 14, at the half. The attendance of 5735 was a season record at Ohio State.

As a result of the victory, the Wolverines enter a tie with Ohio State for third place, while Minnesota enjoys undisputed possession of second place in the "Big Ten" race.

I. B. Williamson '33, Michigan guard, was high scorer with nine points, through four baskets and a foul goal. His team mates, D. H. Eveland '33 and Capt. H. J. Daniels '32, accounted for eight points each. Ohio State's high scorer was Capt. J. R. Hoffer '32, with eight points. The summary:

MICHIGAN	OHIO STATE
Daniels, lf	rg, Mattison, Fisher
Eveland, Petoskey, rf	lg, Hoffer
Garner, Petrie, c	c, Conrad, Theis
Weiss, Shaw, lg	rf, Colburn, Fugitt, Lively
Williamson, Tessmer, rg	lf, Brown, Fugitt

Score—Michigan 38, Ohio State 25. Goals from floor—Williamson 4, Daniels 4, Eveland 3, Garner 2, Petrie 2, Weiss for Michigan; Hoffer 3, Brown 2, Mattison, Conrad for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Eveland 2, Garner 2, Williamson, Weiss for Michigan; Conrad 5, Mattison 4, Hoffer 2 for Ohio State. Referee—Frank Lane (Cincinnati). Umpire—J. J. Molony (Notre Dame).

HEIGHTS CASINO 'B' DROPS IN STANDING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Heights Casino dropped still further down in the standing of the New York group of the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship yesterday, when Rockaway Hunting Club defeated its team on the Casino courts, 4 to 1. The summary:

ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 4, HEIGHTS CASINO 1

Cedric A. Major, Heights, defeated J. Howes Burton, Rockaway, 7—15, 15—10, 9—15, 15—7, 15—14.

F. Royal Gammon, Rockaway, defeated John M. Young, Heights, 15—12, 13—15, 15—12, 16—15.

William A. Prime Jr., Rockaway, defeated Frederick W. Miller, Heights, 15—9, 17—14, 15—13.

F. Harry Gruner Jr., Rockaway, defeated Roland O. Rasch, Heights, 15—12, 15—12, 15—10.

A. R. Steven Jr., Rockaway, defeated H. K. Thayer, Heights, 17—14, 14—18, 15—10, 15—13.

MIYAMOTO AND RUE WIN

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 29 (AP)—The eleventh annual Texas open golf tournament took on an Oriental aspect here yesterday as Tomesikichi Miyamoto, open champion of Japan, and Tom Rue, San Antonio amateur, won the amateur-pro event with a low best ball of 32—33—64. The 126-pound Japan open king played the Brookridge Country Club course with an individual card of 33—33—66, five under par. Only twice did Miyamoto slip, and both times his amateur partner was there with par to balance the card and insure the winning of the $75.50 first money. Trailing Miyamoto and Rue for second money of $50 were Ben Hogan, Fort Worth professional, and Edgar Guinn, San Antonio amateur, with 36—33—67. There was a three-way tie for third place, Cecil Newman, Cuero, Texas, amateur, and Dave Mackaway, Lowell, Mass., professional, had a best ball of 36—32—68. This score was Mackaway's individual card. Another 68 was turned in by Byron Nelson, Fort Worth, Texas, amateur, and Willie McGuire, Houston professional.

SKATING EVENTS POSTPONED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Massachusetts speed skating championship races, scheduled for Saturday, have been postponed until Feb. 13 because of lack of ice.

Six-Inch Snowfall Pleases Athletes

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—The little village of Lake Placid went strictly native yesterday when six inches of snow fell in the valley of the Adirondack Mountains to gladden the hearts of 200 winter athletes waiting for the opening of the Olympic Games, Feb. 4.

Immediately the village, concerned over an unprecedented lack of snow and ice, was transformed, as the half-foot white blanket made hills and jumps perfect for the training of the restless skiers of 10 nations.

Up to yesterday, due to unseasonable rains, warm temperatures and puny snowfalls that failed to last, the athletes have not had better than a couple of inches of snow on which to work out.

As a precautionary measure the start of the United States bobsleigh championships, scheduled for Friday and Saturday, was set back a day and the bob riders of a dozen nations will not swing into action until Saturday.

There was enough snow and ice on the $200,000 slide, most difficult in the world, to warrant starting of the pre-Olympic spectacle today, but it was decided another day of freezing and perhaps more snow would insure the surface holding up.

A half-dozen two-man teams, among them the sleds of William L. (Billy) Fiske and John Heaton, already tentatively named as the United States bobsleigh representatives, will compete against the Austrian, German, Swiss and Italian pairs Saturday.

Sunday the four-man teams of the same nations will race for the American title and the winner automatically will become the favorite for the only Winter Olympic championship the United States salvaged from the 1928 games in Switzerland.

Yesterday with the coming of heavy snow, the townsfolk took to their skis along with the Olympic athletes and the roads were bright with gayly costumed men and women skijoring beyond sedate horses, whistling along towed by automobiles or whooping down the smaller hills and over the lesser jumps.

JAPAN TO SEND 143 ATHLETES

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP)—Japan will make its first big bid for world athletic supremacy in the Xth Olympiad, Prof. Ken Nakazawa, Japan's Olympic attaché here, informed the Los Angeles organizing committee yesterday that a team of 143 athletes, 16 of them women, would participate in the international games this summer.

GEORGE HAAS SIGNS WITH A'S

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 29—George Haas, star center fielder of the Philadelphia Athletics, announced here yesterday that he had signed his contract for the 1933 season. Haas would not discuss the terms, but it was believed tha tthey were the same as last year.

TABLE TENNIS AT IOWA STATE

AMES, Ia., Jan. 29 (AP)—Table tennis (ping pong) came into its own here today as a recognized sport for college athletes. A tournament was started at Iowa State College to continue until Feb. 11, when all the 48 entrants will have played every other contestant and winners will be crowned the college's table tennis champion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTS

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—John J. Conroy '32 of Newport, R. I., a guard, was elected captain of the University of New Hampshire basketball team yesterday. He played at Rogers High School in Lowell before coming here. Frederick Walker of Cranston, R. I., was named captain of the freshman team.

HUSKIES HAVE STRONG CREW

Washington Oarsmen May Compete in Olympic Rowing Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 29—Complete revision of the program of athletics at the University of Washington has been the outcome of a sweeping retrenchment in the budget for the fiscal year remaining of 1932. Failure of football to reach the high financial pitch it did in 1930 and a general decrease in the student registration, left the administration short around $50,000 of its anticipated revenue.

To quiet innumeral rumors that flew during the period necessitated in making reorganization necessary, Earl F. Campbell, graduate manager of the A. S. U. W., emphatically denies that any attempt will be made to curtail Washington's crew program for the coming year, except in the matter of salaries for the coaches.

Meets California

Coach Alvin M. Ulbrickson '26, head mentor, and Thomas Bolles, his assistant in charge of freshmen athletics, are going ahead with their preparations for competition with the University of California in three classes on the Pacific coast; for entrance in the annual intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson River and, if successful in these, to compete in the trials for the Olympiad.

Crew followers on the Pacific coast believe that Washington's Purple and Gold oarsmen have the best chance in the history of their rowing rivalry to reach the peak this season. The Huskies developed the United States championship eight-oared freshmen eight in 1931. The varsity shell led the field to the three-mile mark in the race at Poughkeepsie, while the freshmen, junior and varsity craft of the University of Washington made a clean sweep of their three races on the Oakland Estuary against the University of California Golden Bears.

Washington is anxious to displace the University of California as the Olympic rowing titlist. Both coaches, Ulbrickson of Washington and Carroll M. Ebright of California are former Washington crewmen. Ulbrickson is accredited to be the greatest strokeoar ever developed at Washington, being so rated for his work at Poughkeepsie when the Huskies swept to two United States championships.

Freshman Crew Intact

The entire freshman crew at Washington, which established such a fine record last year, returns intact for this season's events, and there is consideration of the fact that Catch Ulbrickson may use this crew as the basis of his Olympic hopes. Of further importance is the fact that Mr. Campbell, the graduate manager of Washington, has been selected as head of the Long Beach Marine Stadium and Rowing in the Olympic Games.

Because of the retrenchment program, the University of Washington finds no funds available to pay a salary for Richard B. Harris, 1931 captain and coxswain of the Huskies; but Harris has intimated that he will continue to assist Coach Ulbrickson in development of a 160-pound crew here. Last year was Washington's first boat in this class of rowing, the crew being specially developed for a match race with Yale University's 160-pounders, who were coached by Donald Grant, another former Washington coxswain and captain.

The personnel of the first three boats with which Coach Ulbrickson is working now are as follows:

First Boat—Greg T. Wilson '33, stroke; Gordon Parrott '33, No. 7; Karl B. Reese '33, No. 6; Wilson C. Stober '33, No. 5; Edwin E. Ulbrickson '33, No. 4; Loren W. Schoel '33, No. 3; Don M. Williamson '33, No. 2; Arthur E. Gobler '33, bow, and Charles H. Noble '32, coxswain.

Second Boat—Edward M. Argersinger '34, stroke; Joseph L. McCarthy '34, No. 7; Peter Lewis '34, No. 6; Clarence D. Edmundson '34, No. 5; Harry S. Fisher '34, No. 4; Herbert Mjorud '33, No. 3; Herbert W. Day '34, No. 2; Voevold Postnikoff '34, bow, and Harvey M. Love '34, coxswain.

Third Boat—George Sayles '34, stroke; Harold B. Foss '32, No. 7; Percy H. Shelton '33, No. 6; Wendell Swanson Jr. '32, No. 5; Richard M. Baker '34, No. 4; Peterson, No. 3; O'Brien, No. 2; Jergens, bow, and Anderson, coxswain.

PLANE LINES REPORT 1931 AS BEST YEAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Air transport lines had their greatest year in 1931, and are entering 1932 "considerably stronger," Mr. Charles L. L. Lawrance told the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, of which he is president, yesterday.

While the volume of passenger, mail and express decreased on railroad and steamship lines, he said, it increased on air lines. Mr. Lawrance was reëlected president.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Ball S. T. 38, Central N. S. 25.
Colorado College 32, Western State 28.
E. C. O. Teachers 41, W. T. Teachers 24.
Emporia Teachers 30, Washburn 28.
Kearney Teachers 38, Cotner 20.
Manchester 25, Valparaiso 22.
Michigan 38, Ohio State 25.
Oakland City 50, Anderson 18.
Ottawa 28, Baker 16.
S. I. Teachers 31, S. M. Teachers 24.
Phillips 38, Oklahoma B. U. 14.
Springfield 28, Yale 24.
Westminster 20, Missouri Valley 16.

GEORGE HAAS SIGNS WITH A'S

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THE HOME FORUM

The Vanishing Ship

IF YOU should ever fall into talk with a certain venerable seaman of Cape Cod, during the course of the conversation he would probably inform you, with the air of one imparting regrettable tidings, that times are not what they used to be and hardly more than half-a-dozen ships have passed Highland Light since 1900. Highland Light being one of the outstanding beacons on one of the great waterways of the world, at least half-a-dozen ships pass it every hour, according to your estimation. It might be, indeed, that you could count half-a-dozen at that identical moment. If you should venture to inform the Captain of this fact, however, you would be rewarded with a fine scorn. "Ships? Land alive, you don't mean ships! You mean steamers." Undoubtedly, you would protest this statement, but the forthcoming explanation would force you to admit that you were wrong and the Captain right. You meant schooners, or steamers. You did not mean ships.

For, according to the Captain, the only vessels worthy of the highest title in the seaman's varied nomenclature is a craft which is no longer seen, at least by the average person: the full-rigged ship, a vessel of three masts, each bearing its full complement of the square sails that have all but passed into disuse. Vessels of other rigs are schooners, origs, barks, barkentines. Vessels propelled by other means than wind are steamers, motorboats, oil-burners. Only the three-masted square-rigged sailing vessel is a ship. If you accept this definition, you will be forced to agree that the Captain is right, and the ship has indeed almost vanished from the sea.

Coincidently with this disappearance of sailing vessels has come an equivalent waning of interest in ships and the sea, at least as the scene and implements of discovery and adventure. The sea has been tamed; ocean travel is a commonplace; if one would court peril, he must do so in the polar regions or in the air. For this reason, it is easy to forget that mankind's conquest of the ocean is a story richer in color and incident, more impressive in its display of daring, as it has been longer in its consummation, than even his conquest of the air. The exploration of interplanetary space presents a problem vaster in proportion, but similar in kind, to that which confronted the European of the Middle Ages who first began to think in terms of a navigable sea. It is difficult today to conceive of the fearsome barrier which the ocean presented to the progress of an expanding civilization, and to appreciate the magnificent heroism that has been required to surmount that barrier. It would seem an inevitable corollary of human experience that the greatest hazards in a new undertaking are assumed by those who, from their ignorance of the nature of that undertaking, are least equipped to deal with them. From this point of view, the history of the sailing ship has a profound significance which should not be forgotten. It is the history of mankind's long struggle with, and eventual triumph over, the most hostile element he has had to face.

The first transoceanic explorers were the Vikings, but they left only the vaguest records of their wanderings. Perhaps their chief contribution to the story of navigation lay in the tradition they established and in the ships they bequeathed to their descendants. These small open boats, with their single large sails and high prows ending in a carved dragon's head, literally laid the keels of the vessels which, centuries later, were to sail all the seven seas. William the Norman and his followers crossed the Channel to England in such ships, and Richard Cœur de Lion set sail for the Holy Land with his Crusaders in vessels which differed from them only slightly. As the long, low, custom-made motor-car of today is the direct descendant of the horseless carriage of thirty years ago, so the floating palaces of the present have been evolved by slow degrees from the high-prowed, open boats of Leif Ericson and his companions.

From their voyages to the Holy Land the Crusaders brought back with them innumerable influences, not the least of which were modifications in ship building arising from their contact with Mediterranean craft. The various changes which took place during the next two centuries culminated in a squat little vessel with lofty stern, low waist, and high, pointed bow. The mainmast bore one large sail and a smaller tops'l above it, and a lateen, or triangular sail, slanted across a second mast at the stern of the vessel. The bowsprit pointed jauntily toward the skies, and below it hung an ineffectual bit of canvas called the spritsail, abolished only many years later. It was this type of vessel which carried Columbus and his immediate successors to the New World, and Elizabethan adventurers used one very like it.

During the three centuries following Columbus, ships played an all-important rôle in the history of the nations. Discovery, trade, and colonization increased with extraordinary rapidity. No one needs to be reminded of the long and bitter struggle for the supremacy of the seas which accompanied the more peaceful maritime pursuits of commerce and exploration. This struggle impelled the building of ever stouter and more practical ships, culminating at the beginning of the nineteenth century in a type of vessel of which Nelson's *Victory* and the United States frigate *Constitution* are good examples.

These ships differed considerably from the vessels in which Sir Francis Drake's men had routed the Armada, some two hundred years previously. The improvements were constantly in the direction of larger sail area and flatter decks. The spritsail was abolished and the jib introduced. The lateen sail had vanished, and the spanker took its place—a fore-and-aft sail on the mizzen mast, much like that to be seen on any schooner today. The first two sails on each mast, the courses and tops'ls, were of enormous spread, and above them the t'gallants'ls and royals lifted a diminishing sail area toward the sky. The bows of these ships were round as apples, the beam, or width, was broad, and the stern was square and cumbersome. These broad, blunt hulls literally pushed their way through the resisting water, churning up a broad bow wave, and affording the wind and the sails as little help as possible.

Of this type were the packets, or first passenger ships to ply the North Atlantic. Accounts of immigrant travel in these early ships read like nightmares. As passenger travel increased, vessels correspondingly improved, and well before 1840 regular lines of packets were established, plying between England and America, leaving according to schedule as faithfully as any ocean liner of today, and offering comfort and even luxury to their passengers.

It remained for the nineteenth century to witness perhaps the most remarkable drama that has ever been played at sea, a drama of intense rivalry whose interest is heightened by the fact that it was entirely peaceful. This rivalry was between nation and nation, between the old and new seamanship, between steam and sail. It ended inevitably with the defeat of sail, but only after a brilliant interval which witnessed the triumphant appearance of the swiftest and most beautiful of all sailing vessels, the clipper ship.

Today the clipper is regarded more as a symbol than a fact. Her name is given to trains, to motor-cars, to airplanes, always as an indication of especial beauty, trustworthiness, and speed. This tacit recognition of her distinguishing characteristics is also a recognition of her peculiar contribution to modern times, for it was the clipper ship which taught people to hurry. Before the clipper, speed in transportation was a chimera. Ships had jogged along at much the same rate for generations. With the discovery of gold in California, the demand for speed became imperative. As an answer to that demand, the first clipper was built and launched; and, during the decade following this event, the age of sail reached its splendid climax.

As contrasted with her predecessors, the clipper was a long, slim vessel with sharp, pointed bow and enormous sail area. It was predicted of the first clipper that any ship built on such lines would inevitably founder, but she failed to fulfill this expectation. Further, the captains who sailed the clippers soon inaugurated a more daring type of seamanship than had ever been known before, frequently padlocking the running rigging so that timid hands could not shorten sail during a howling gale or at night. Many of the great clippers were engaged in the tea trade, and the perishable nature of the cargoes assured the best price to the ship which beat its competitors to port. Each trip became a breathless race, in which the chugging paddle-wheel steamers of the day were hopelessly outsailed.

In the clipper ship era, people had their eyes on the sea as they have their eyes on the sky today. Each new record breaker was hailed with acclaim. Her captain and builders shared the honors of the ship's phenomenal performance. And, as the present period in the history of aviation will no doubt be symbolized to future ages by a single figure, so the glory of the clipper ship may be typified by the man to whom it was largely due: Donald McKay. From McKay's shipyard, in Boston, were launched ships which broke record after record on runs to Europe, California, and Australia. The happily named *Flying Cloud* was one of the first of these, and she may be taken as the symbol of them all. The world rubbed its eyes when it learned that she had made the run from New York to California around Cape Horn in eighty-nine days. On a subsequent trip, she bettered her own time by several hours. This record has not since been broken by any ship of sail.

The Civil War rudely curtailed the building of these merchant ships in America, and steam ultimately drove the clipper from the seas. Billowing canvas gave place to smoke-stacks, and now, hardly half a century later, the sailing ship has become a memory. But her contribution to the welfare of humanity, and the part she has played in building western civilization, are beyond all estimate. Indeed, without the sailing ship, the Americas would not have been known to the white man at all. Sail is as old as civilization itself; the usurper, steam, has been in use a bare hundred years. The heroic story of the sea has been written, written almost wholly in terms of sail.

It would appear, then, that the Captain has some justification for his statement. The glory of conquest has passed from the sea to the air, and "ships" sail past Highland Light no more.

B. B. B.

Flying Cloud—1851: From a Block Print by Harold Haven Brown

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Tony the American

Tony is our Sicilian huckster. Each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, he brings us fruits and vegetables and, withal, such a warmth of geniality that I have a sudden desire to flee to his beloved Sicily where, presumably, all his countrymen have similar dispositions.

Our friendship started almost a dozen years ago. One morning when I was struggling with household accounts, he appeared at my kitchen door, his arms full of scarlet radishes, and asked in rather abridged English if I wished to buy any fruit or vegetables. I was halfway down a stubborn column of figures and impatiently answered, "No." Then, on looking up a moment later, I saw he was still standing there, his boyish face aglow with a friendly smile; so I suddenly felt ashamed and asked him to stop on another day.

Saturday again brought him to my door. This time I went out to inspect the little two-tiered wagon, like a huge blossoming window-box on wheels. Bouquets of cauliflower, the delicate greenery of carrot and celery tops, crisp spinach and gay red apples concealed judiciously the more drab vegetables underneath. Nestling against some purplish cabbages were two little baskets of demure pansies, patiently waiting to be transplanted to some quiet garden. Tony's radiant cheerfulness seemed sincere and free from commercial motive, as if the joy of activity and service occupied his entire thought. When I bought some blackberries, he almost apologized for taking money for them because, he explained with eloquent gesture, the berries grew "theek" in the lanes and hedges of Sicily where no one ever thought of buying them.

I soon learned that, to the neighborhood children, Tony's visits were the social events of the week. They loved him and he loved them. It was the greatest of honors to be allowed to uncheck the horse, Passero, so that he might eat some of the unmown grass in the alleyway. It was a distinction, indeed, to be chosen to carry a basket of plums to a housewife. Sometimes he would tell the children of his home in Sicily, of smoking Mount Etna, of the blue Tyrrhenian Sea, of the ships that went back and forth to Africa; when a little wistfulness would creep into voice and eyes. And he would quickly say: "Maybe I go back soma day."

He had a little pad of yellow paper, on which he wrote his orders in a businesslike way. Often during the laborious process of writing: "6 peces" or "1 pek potat," he would say to the neighborhood boys:

"You be gooda boy and go school. I go school in Palermo one year, but here I know nothing, I no can work in factory or store. It is ver' bad no to go to school."

This must have touched the children's sympathy, for one day I saw them huddled around him on the back steps, Passero in the act of enjoying a quiet lunch on a neighbor's grass plot. A nine-year-old lad was writing "peaches" and "cucumber" painstakingly in big bold letters on the yellow pad, and Tony was trying to copy them.

Nothing has ever stirred our neighborhood like the advent of Tony's new motortruck. I must confess that I missed the more quiet approach of Passero. The fact that the new shining truck had the best of purring motors was unappreciated by my untechnical mind, but when I saw Tony, I knew that something else had happened besides the purchase of a truck. Tony had become an American. Without doubt this transformation had been so gradual a process that it had gone on year after year unnoticed; but now, in my sudden awakening, I marveled at the change. The strangeness was gone. He still had the same genial friendliness, the same joyous manner about his work; but added to these was a sense of freedom—freedom from the bondage of peasantry, of ignorance, and poverty—a freedom symbolized by that new shining motortruck with its purring motor.

Before Dawn

A keen, insistent hint of dawn
Fell from the mountain height;
A wan, uncertain gleam betrayed
The faltering of the night.

The emphasis of silence made
The fog above the brook
Intensely pale; the trees took on
A haunted, haggard look.

Such quiet came, expectancy
Filled all the earth and sky:
Time seemed to pause a little space;
I heard a dream go by!

—MAURICE THOMPSON, "Poems."

Varig Lykke

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

ETHVERT Menneskes Hjerte kendes alene af ham selv. Der er dem, hvis Hjerte bærer en Byrde af Sorg, ukendt endogsaa for deres bedste Venner, og dog findes der Lykke i Overflod inden for enhvers Rækkevidde, for Kristus Jesus sagde til sine Disciple: "Dette har jeg talt til eder, for at min Glæde kan være i eder, og eders Glæde kan blive fuldkommen." Dette Løfte gælder visselig lige saa meget hans Disciple nu om Stunder, som dem paa den Tid.

Da Mesteren lærte os de store aandelige Sandheder, som han selv udøvede i Praksis, tog han Eksemplerne fra de mest enkle Ting i Menneskenes Liv, og de, der lider under en Følelse af at have mistet Glæden og Lykken, kan i hans Lignelse om Kvinden, der havde tabt en af sine ti Sølvpenge, finde Trøst og Opmuntring til at forny sine Bestræbelser.

Glædens og Lykkens Egenskaber kan vel lignes ved en Mønt, uden hvilken vi ikke har hele den Sum, der er nødvendig for at demonstrere harmonisk Tilværelse. Vi kan besidde mange gode Egenskaber saasom Kærlighed, Hengivenhed, Venlighed, Ærlighed; men hvis Glæden og Lykken ikke paa samme Tid er umiddelbar, forsøger vi sandsynligvis at udøve disse gode Egenskaber ud fra en menneskelig Tro paa dem i Stedet for ud fra den aandelige Forstaaelse af alle disse aandelige Egenskabers væsentlige Enhed i deres uendelige Oprindelse.

Kvinden i Lignelsen forsøgte ikke at lede i Mørket efter sin Skat, men tændte et Lys. Saaledes maa ogsaa vi, hvis vi vil finde den varige Glæde og Lykke, vende Sandheds-Lyset mod de mørke Kroge i vort mentale Hjem for at oplyse den aandelige Uvidenhed, som maaske skjuler sig der. Sandheden bliver klart fremsat i Læren i Christian Science; og de, der vil studere Mrs. Eddys Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, tillige med Bibelen, vil visselig finde, at de opgiver den Vane unødvendigt at granske sig selv, hvilket begrænser og forringer deres Harmoni, og at de mentalt stræber mod de Glædens og Lykkens Højder, som langt overgaar alt, hvad de nogen Sinde har kunnet haabe.

Paa Side 304 i *Science and Health* har Mrs. Eddy skrevet: "Harmoni frembringes ved sit Princip, styres af det og forbliver med det. Det guddommelige Princip er Menneskets Liv. Menneskets Lykke er derfor ikke afhængig af de fysiske Sanser." Det guddommelige Princip er Gud, det uendelige Sind, der for evigt udtrykker Sit eget harmoniske Selv gennem sin aandelige Idé, Mennesket. Gud kan ikke erfare Mangel paa Lykke, Harmoni eller Glæde; og det, der ikke eksisterer i Princippet, kan ikke manifestere sig i dets Idé. Mennesket, som har sin Oprindelse i det ubegrænsede Princip, famler sig ikke frem i den dødelige Forestillings mørke og snævre dybe Kløfter, hvor man kun ser den tilsyneladende Kedsommelighed eller Glædesløshed ved de uopfyldte Forhaabninger, den ubesvarede Hengivenhed eller de sønderbrudte Idealer. Det er kun uden for Tallenes Lov, at enhver Vildfarelse med Hensyn til matematiske Kendsgerninger kan gøre Fordring paa at eksistere; og denne Vildfarelses Tilstedeværelse antyder indirekte, at den fuldstændige og fuldendte Forbindelse eksisterer i Tallenes fundamentale Lov. En tilsyneladende Mangel eller Begrænsning med Hensyn til ens Lykke eksisterer saaledes ikke inden for det guddommelige Princip, men er kun det formentlig modsatte af Menneskets evige Harmoni, hvis Substans vedligeholdes i dette Princip.

Kristus Jesus sagde ikke, at Kvinden i Lignelsen maaske ikke vilde have fundet sin tabte Mønt; hellere vilde hun "med Flid" have søgt, indtil hun havde fundet den. Heller ikke gik hun uden for sit Hus. Den, der søger efter Lykken, vil kun finde den i den sande, individuelle Bevidsthed, den aandelige Bevidsthed, som Gud allerede har skænket Mennesket, den Bevidsthed, som erkender og forstaar det guddommelige Princip, hvorfra den udgaar. Dette Princip, Menneskets Liv, frembringer Godhed, Renhed, Kærlighed, Visdom, enhver aandelig Egenskab, som genspejles i Mennesket; og de fysiske Sanser kan aldrig skille En fra eller end ikke paavirke disse Ideer, for Princippet styrer dem.

Lad den, der søger Lykke, med Flid vende sig bort fra at betragte de Forhold, som han har troet var Grunden til hans Sorg, og lad ham, naar det gælder aandelige Ideer, med endnu større Flid gøe af det guddommelige Princip, Sindet. Lad ham stræbe efter at gøre sig klart, at disse Ideer udgør hans Liv og hans Substans, og at ingen Tilstand kan forhindre, at de ubegrænset strømmer til ham. Lad ham derpaa udnytte disse Ideer og ihærdigt benytte sig af sin Gud-givne Viden, Intelligens, Renhed og af sit Herredømme. Ved at tage dette Standpunkt vil han begynde at føle en dyb, indre, urokkelig Overbevisning om sin aandelige Enhed med sit guddommelige Princip, Gud. Dette er den sande Glæde og Lykke, som man ikke længere behøver at søge efter, men som uvilkaarligt vokser og trives i den Bevidsthed, hvor enhver Krog, som forud var mørk, nu er oplyst af Sandhedens Lys. Denne Lykke, som er uafhængig af ydre Forhold, er varig, og af den kan man øse, som man øser Vand af et bundløst Kildevæld.

Ligesom Kvinden i Lignelsen kaldte sine Venner og Naboer ind, for at de kunde glæde sig med hende, saaledes vil denne dejlige Følelse af Glæde og Lykke, der har sit Grundlag i den Overbevisning, at Mennesket er uadskilleligt fra Gud, det gode, glæde og straale, lidet den drager Jordens sørgende og lidende Mennesker til Sandheden, at de kan blive trøstede og helbredte, for Mrs. Eddy siger om sand Lykke (*Science and Health*, S. 57): "Den er uselvisk, derfor kan den ikke eksistere alene, men kræver, at hele Menneskeheden faar Del i den."

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Fossils on the Beach at Lyme

Between the church and the sea at Lyme there is a little lane, which looks as if it would lead to a stable or a farmyard. It has no more dignity than that. Yet it leads to the mighty sea itself, or rather it leads to the brink of the broken cliff down which a rough path leads to the shore. As I stood contemplating this descent, idly, and with no definite intention either of starting or of staying, an old gentleman observed contemptuously that it was a dreary sort of a place; not worth going down there unless you wanted to dig for fossils. The implied scorn of geology was immense.

The old gentleman then showed me a map of field-paths, which could be bought in the town. It was, I gathered, his morning habit to follow one of the ways marked on the map, though he did not go so far but that he was back in time for a bath at midday. In the afternoon, clean and fed, he took his wife and daughters for a drive. . . .

In spite of the old gentleman's disparaging remarks I made my way down to the shore, resolved to walk to Charmouth. Certainly it is a dreary beach. Dunwich, sung by Swinburne for its "miles and miles and miles of desolation" is no drearier. It is, indeed, what the two places have in common—that their cliffs are falling into the sea—that gives them their dreariness. They look so forlorn, these tumbledown cliffs, like neglected houses, or the brick-heaps of Titan builders. You are barely out of Lyme before you feel the loneliness.

A mile behind me the Cobb stretched out its protecting arm; a mile ahead Charmouth smiled invitation; in the distance the great brow of Golden Cap was radiant. Nevertheless I felt myself in one of the waste places of the earth. "A burr had been a treasure trove." I was quite pleased when an old fisherman came towards me, offering not burrs but fossils: ammonites, belemnites, a ball of sparkling pyrites. "Very rare," he said they were, regardless of the fact that you can scarcely walk on this beach without setting foot on some such remnant of ancient life. Ammonites are as characteristic of this neighborhood as they are of Whitby; though there they figure in the arms of the town and have a legend of their own. . . .

The parcel-gilt sands at Charmouth and the green fields through which the Char, in the furtive manner of the rivers hereabouts, trickles to the sea, are cheerful after the untidy gray cliffs. Perhaps, after all, the old gentleman was right and this beach has attraction only for those who want to dig for fossils.—From "Where Dorset Meets Devon," by FRANCIS BUCKLEY.

Lost-Canyon Waterfall

Bathed in light, this spirit of waters,
Fanned in the frolic breeze,
Cascades on the rocks in egg-white foam,
Voicing thunder of turbulent seas;
Nebulous in the sunlight,
Its rose, jade-green, and blues
Are transformed in rainbow pattern
Of evanescent hues.

MARGARET MILLER PETTENGILL.

Enduring Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE heart of each individual is known to himself alone. There are those whose hearts carry a burden of sorrow unknown even to their best friends. Yet, abundant happiness is within the reach of all, for Christ Jesus told his disciples, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." This promise is certainly for the disciples of today equally with those of that time.

In teaching the great spiritual truths which he himself practiced, the Master drew illustrations from the simplest things in human experience, and those suffering from a sense of lost joy and happiness may find comfort, and the incentive to renewed endeavor, in his parable of the woman who lost one of her ten pieces of silver.

The blessed qualities of joy and happiness may well be likened to a coin without which we have not the full sum necessary to the demonstration of harmonious existence. We may possess many good qualities, such as love, affection, kindness, honesty, but if at the same time joy and happiness are not spontaneous, then we are probably attempting to practice these good qualities from a human belief in them, instead of from the spiritual understanding of the essential unity of all spiritual qualities in their infinite source.

The woman in the parable did not attempt to search for her treasure in the dark, but lighted a candle. So, if we would find enduring joy and happiness, we must turn the light of Truth into the dark corners of our mental homes, in order to illumine the spiritual ignorance which may be lurking there. The truth is plainly set forth in the teachings of Christian Science; and those who will study Mrs. Eddy's textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," together with the Bible, will certainly find themselves losing the habit of unavailing introspection, which limits and belittles their harmony, and reaching forth mentally to heights of joy and happiness far beyond anything they have ever hoped for.

On page 304 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written: "Harmony is produced by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man. Man's happiness is not, therefore, at the disposal of physical sense." Divine Principle is God, infinite Mind, forever expressing His own harmonious selfhood through His spiritual idea, man. God cannot experience unhappiness, inharmony, or joylessness; and that which does not exist in Principle cannot be manifested in its idea. Man, springing from boundless Principle, does not grope in dark and narrow gorges of mortal belief, seeing the supposititious dullness and joylessness of unfulfilled hopes, unrequited affection, or shattered ideals. Only outside the law of numbers can any error about mathematical facts claim to exist; and its appearance implies that the full and complete relationship exists in the fundamental law of numbers. So, any seeming lack or limitation regarding one's happiness exists not within divine Principle, but is the supposititious opposite of man's eternal harmony, the substance of which is maintained in this Principle.

Christ Jesus gave no indication that the woman in the parable might have failed to find her lost coin; rather would she "seek diligently" till she found it. Nor did she go outside her own house. The seeker for happiness will find it only in true individual consciousness, that spiritual consciousness which God has already bestowed upon man, that consciousness which discerns and understands the divine Principle from which it emanates. This Principle, the Life of man, produces goodness, purity, love, wisdom, every spiritual quality reflected in man; and these ideas can never be disposed of or even affected by physical sense, for Principle controls them.

Let the seeker for happiness diligently turn away from the contemplation of the circumstances which he has believed to be responsible for his sorrow, and let him even more diligently draw upon divine Principle, Mind, for spiritual ideas. Let him endeavor to realize that these ideas constitute his life and substance, and that no circumstances can deprive him of an unlimited supply of them. Then let him utilize these ideas, persistently using his God-given wisdom, intelligence, purity, and dominion. Adopting this attitude, he will begin to feel a deep, indwelling, unshakable conviction of his own spiritual unity with his divine Principle, God. This is true joy and happiness, no longer needing to be searched for, but growing and thriving spontaneously in the consciousness where every corner that was formerly dark is now illumined by the light of Truth. This happiness, independent of outside conditions, endures, and can be drawn from as water is drawn from a fathomless well.

As in the parable the woman called in her friends and neighbors to rejoice with her, so this sweet sense of joy and happiness, based upon the conviction of man's inseparability from God, good, will glow and radiate, drawing earth's sorrowers and sufferers to the truth for comfort and healing, for Mrs. Eddy says of true happiness (Science and Health, p. 57), "It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Treasures

I keep before my inner sight so much of sun and stars
That I shall always have two candles there to pierce the gloom;
And I have filled my eyes with so much garnered loveliness
That I can walk through barren waste and see a wealth of bloom.

—From "Rain on the Roof," by ANNA BALMER MYERS.

Literary Moths

On my return to New York City in January, 1900, I found it in the midst of rebuilding, and I soon discovered that changes in the literary and artistic world were keeping pace with the swift transformations of the business world. New publishing houses were being established and new magazines designed, with editors demanding a more sensational form of literature. The esthetic life of all America was centralizing, with appalling rapidity, on this small island. Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, and other lesser centers were losing their best authors and their most talented artists in the all but universal rush to Broadway. The inland writer, like the inland publisher, was persuaded that in order to gain a national reputation he must speak from Manhattan. Like moths to a glowing flame, these choice spirits of the South and West were fluttering at the windows of Madison Square.

Many were already at home on the island. As I went about I met Cass Gilbert and Albert Shaw from Minnesota, Augustus Thomas and Winston Churchill from Missouri, Hopkinson Smith from Maryland, Thomas Nelson Page from Virginia, John Fox from Kentucky, George W. Cable from Louisiana, Charles Roberts and Bliss Carman from Canada—in association with scores of others almost equally successful and happy. They represented the growing concentration of American art, as James Barrie, Bernard Shaw and Rudyard Kipling represented the exodus from Scotland, Ireland and the provinces to London. As a national center, our metropolis loomed ever higher, and its growing industries offered limitless opportunity to the youth of Toronto as well as to aspiring residents of the mid-West.

Many of these rising poets, painters and architects, and business men were sons and grandsons of New York or New England farmers or traders and were merely taking the back trail of their pioneer fathers and mothers. My own case was typical of hundreds of others. From my father's farm in Iowa I had set out to retrace the family pilgrimage from New England to Ohio and Wisconsin, and in Boston had spent nine educational years before finding my way to Upper Broadway. Now I realized as never before that only in the continental metropolis could I find national recognition and support. "Here the worst and the best can be found. Here is the center of literary life."—From "Companions on the Trail," by HAMLIN GARLAND.

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WIDENED CREDIT SOUGHT BY USE OF BIG RESERVE

$5,000,000,000 Total Expected by Purchasing With Short-Term Notes

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NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A group of prominent industrialists are considering a plan by which large corporations rich in cash may act to extend some $500,000,000 in commercial credit, which in turn may theoretically be used as a basis for some $5,000,000,000 in further credit, tending to swell bank deposits and bolster commodity prices.

This plan, the Associated Press learned yesterday, envisages the payment for commodities purchased by the rich corporations with 60-day or 90-day promissory notes, rather than cash. The corporations would leave their cash on deposit with the banks. The sellers who received the corporation's notes could discount them at their banks, and the banks could in turn rediscount them at Federal Reserve Banks.

Such notes would in turn be used as legal backing for currency, much of which now has virtually a full gold backing even though it is legal under the Federal Reserve Act to use 60 per cent of commercial notes.

This gold is now partially sterile and some industrialists fear that the amount of eligible commercial notes will decline, tending to absorb part of the balance of free gold which the Federal Reserve System now possesses, in excess of requirements.

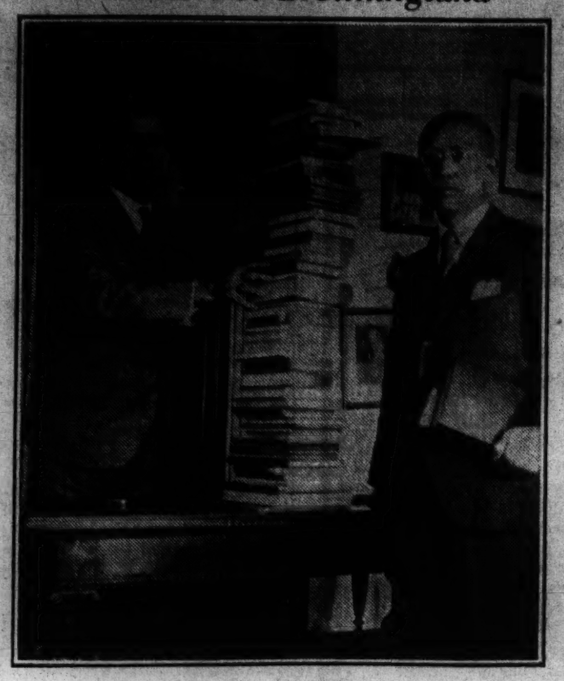
In other words, this free gold, amounting to about $500,000,000, together with $901,000,000 now being used for full gold backing, could be used more effectively if more commercial paper were made available. A federal reserve note requires only 40 per cent gold backing and 60 per cent commercial paper.

Many large corporations have huge cash reserves. General Motors had on Dec. 31, for instance, roughly $204,000,000, as compared with $179,000,000 a year previously. If such corporations, choose, they may easily do business with short-term promissory notes, and thus provide the basis for the issue of more currency.

In quarters close to the Federal Reserve, it was stated that banks in most localities are already well provided with large supplies of commercial paper, and that there is far from any shortage in the aggregate.

Persons interested in the plan, however, believe that injection of more prime commercial paper into the credit structure would result in more rediscounting at the Federal Reserve, and thus expand the amount of credit in use, as well as the currency base. They fell that this would tend to halt liquidation of securities, give a better tone to the markets generally, including commodities, and act as a restorative of confidence.

Collectors of Browningiana



A LINK BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA

Prof. A. Joseph Armstrong of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Accepts Translations Presented by Dr. Sanki Ishakawa of the Imperial University at Tokyo.

Browning Items in Japanese Enrich Collection at Baylor

Students of Imperial University Join With Professors in Translating Wide Range of Works Presented to Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas, Jan. 29—If you had worked for many years in the field of Robert Browning and suddenly Dr. Sanki Ishakawa, professor of English at the Imperial University in Tokyo, walked into your library and presented you a substantial number of Browning items translated into Japanese, you might share the feelings of Prof. A. Joseph Armstrong, head of the English department at Baylor University here and custodian of the priceless collection of Browningiana.

Dr. Ishakawa came from the Orient for the purpose of seeing the Baylor collection and of adding to it as a gift the items which are the result of 10 years' work by students and associates in his department; and he sailed again for the Orient on Jan. 23.

According to Dr. Ishakawa, though there are several Browning collections in Japan, none had the numerical strength, the excellence of translation and the rounded interest of this one. Professor Saito, associate in the department of English at the Imperial University, and Dr. T. Sone have worked with students, ferreting out Browning items, and it was decided, as a mark of appreciation for the superb and patient labors which have gone into making the Baylor collection, that these items should be offered as an addition and an "embroidery upon a theme" when the work should have been completed.

Dr. Armstrong studied at the British Museum in 1909 and 1910, after taking his Ph. D. at the University of Pennsylvania. He gathered and presented to Baylor, the largest collection of Browningiana in the world, raising funds as well, to purchase the portrait of Browning which was painted by his son, Robert Barrett Browning.

Some two years ago Dr. Armstrong received a request from Dr. Sone for his opinion as to the best available life of Browning. Dr. Armstrong thought it was the Minchin & Griffin volume which was out of print. But it was advertised for, and a copy was obtained and dispatched to Dr. Sone. Without any inkling as to his intention, Dr. Sone translated the volume into Japanese and then asked Dr. Armstrong if he would write a preface for it, which he was glad to do.

This edition has in an appendix a list of every known Browning item, book translation, magazine article and the like. The list contains 391 items and it is interesting to note that the Baylor collection possesses 112 of them.

In the collection brought from Japan by Dr. Ishakawa there are several books containing as many as 12 articles from magazines, arranged and bound together.

While Dr. Ishakawa was at Baylor, he and Dr. Armstrong checked the Baylor list against Dr. Sone's and this has given Dr. Armstrong fresh impetus to hunt for other still elusive items. Already Browning poems, criticisms and other material relating to the poet's work are in this collection in the languages of 26 peoples; only recently a translation was received from a missionary who had put "The Boy and the Angel" into the dialect of the Choctaw Indians.

GREAT CHANGES IN MOTORCARS ARE FORECAST

Automotive Engineers Predict Complete Revolution in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29—Motorcar design and construction will undergo a complete revolution in the next five years. It may not embrace in entirety the rear-engine, streamline effects established by Sir Dennistoun Burney of London, but modifications of these.

The automobile of tomorrow will be an evolution of the experiences of the first third of a century of automobile building, which saw the approach to perfection in the mastery of internal combustion, refinements of control and mass manufacture. It will be different in appearance and advanced in efficiency in a degree summed up in the difference between an early Model T Ford and a 1932 V-16.

These are a few of the things foreseen by the Secretary of Automotive Engineers, meeting here this week simultaneously with the thirty-first Detroit Automobile Show.

Developments indicating the future trend in automobile design are coming so rapidly, said Mr. Alexander Taub, of Chevrolet Motor Company, that the society started a movement this week to increase its membership to 8000 in order that every automotive engineer in the country who has an idea may pool his ingenuity in the development of tomorrow's motorcar.

For one thing Sir Dennistoun told the engineers this week that the standard car of today consumes no less than 75 per cent of the engine power, at a speed of 60 miles an hour, in overcoming air resistance.

He "attacked the orthodox car" from two directions: first, against the overall weight distribution, and, second, against the orthodox shape of body. "I want, however, to make it clear that the support for this attack rests almost entirely upon the grounds of two far-reaching developments that are taking place outside of the actual motorcar itself," he said.

The first was the fact that new roads which are now being built everywhere in the world are constructed to allow normal cruising speeds of from 45 to 60 miles an hour with safety, and the second referred to the stimulation which aviation has given to internal combustion engine design, resulting in great weight reduction for a given power.

"Diesel engines, new forms of clutches, new transmissions, finer bodies, better weight distribution, easier riding conditions, simplification of controls, all these structural changes in evidence at the Detroit Automobile Show are straws which show clearly the forward trend," Mr. John A. C. Warner of New York stated. "The first era of automobile construction is rapidly being dissolved, and just as rapidly are we entering a second that will far outstrip the first."

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

IF COMMERCIAL travel is an indication of improving business sentiment, there are at least three routes where business is running satisfactorily, if not in as heavy volume as once was the case. These include the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and Chicago, the Merchants Limited of the New Haven Railroad between New York and Boston, and the New York-Philadelphia-Washington service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In each instance, travel gives evidence of improvement. New York Central officials say that their limited trains are earning a satisfactory return. Travel from New York on trains of all roads is light on Monday and Tuesday of each week, but increases like a snowball, with the result that the trains at the end of the week are well filled, and often have extra cars.

On the Pennsylvania, the re-scheduling of the New York-Washington trains and the faster service has resulted in a pick-up in business. On the Santa Fe, winter travel gives evidence of considerable pleasure travel to California and Arizona, with the Chief running fairly heavy.

Promotional Activity

From the Southwest come constant reminders of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines' service from St. Louis to Texas, in the form of calendars bearing facsimile signatures of the President, Mr. M. H. Cahill, memorandum pads with the recipient's name inscribed thereon, and other effective brochures of the railroad. It is a fact that the Katy, the Santa Fe, and the Union Pacific are among the most alert in keeping this particular department informed of their services — promotional work which is bound to pay dividends to any railway sufficiently alert to engage therein.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried in the Black Diamond and the New Yorker of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from New York, both of these trains running to Buffalo, with through sleepers to Chicago, the former via the Michigan Central, and the latter in conjunction with the Grank Trunk. A slight lapse occurred in this, but these papers are again placed in the trains as a result of the interest evinced in them by passengers. The Black Diamond leaves New York at 8:40 a. m., traversing the so-called "Switzerland of America" by daylight, arriving at Buffalo in the early evening and Chicago the next morning.

Century of Progress

The transportation exhibit of the Chicago Exposition of 1933 is taking shape, and a number of railroads have arranged for individual displays. A pageant of some sort, probably resembling that of the Baltimore & Ohio's Fair of the Iron Horse, will be conducted, Mr. Edward Hungerford, assistant vice-president of the New York Central, and the director of the B. & O. pageant, now being engaged in plans for it.

The opportunity is presented in this manner for a comprehensive exhibition of the achievements of the railroads.

Observation Cars

The Seaboard Air Line Railway is operating an open-end observation car on the Orange Blossom Special from New York to Florida, although original plans indicated the use of the "bird-cage" platform on all its winter trains. The Atlantic Coast Line, as heretofore, is operating the open-end platforms in its trains to the South, and intimations reaching the writer from various railroads denote the wide public preference for the outdoor platforms on all trains for use when and if desired.

Mr. W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, said several years ago that he regarded the glass-inclosed platforms as merely a fad, and, although the Pullman Company has been disposed to promote that type of car, the railroads which have used them are beginning to question their advantages.

Water Competition Effective

Prospective western travelers who visit travel bureaus in the eastern cities are urged to make their journeys by water, at least one way, because of the larger commissions paid by the steamship lines. Until recently the railroads did not pay any commissions at all, and even now east of the Mississippi do not offer any compensation to agents who produce business for them. Hence, it is logical that the travel agents should work energetically to promote business for the water lines, to the detriment of the railroads.

The eastern railroads do not pay any commissions at all, and while the entire situation is one of an intricate nature, there is definite reason for belief, after investigation, that much potential railroad business to the coast is lost because of the present rail policy. Similarly, persons who visit a travel bureau to inquire about a possible journey are naturally urged to take one by water, rather than by rail, because of the profit to the travel bureau in recommending the former.

Air Conditioning

The first railroad definitely to announce an extension of air-cooling for next summer is the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which will have 10 dining cars equipped with this device for the heavy volume of summer travel which is anticipated by the western railways. The Santa Fe will employ the cooling system which utilises steam from the engine as the refrigerating energy and water as the only refrigerating medium. Other railroads, it is understood, are either studying the possibilities or are quietly making plans for air-cooling at least their dining cars, among these being several western railroads.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Great Northern Railway will hereafter carry passengers' automobiles on the basis of three extra tickets when two passengers make the journey themselves by rail. No crating is required. This is in line with the policy employed by other railroads, but it appears that the carriage of these automobiles in freight trains, rather than in the same train in which the passenger travels, has militated against a wider acceptance of the plan by the public.

Peace Awaits Arms Reduction

★ ★ ★

Leadership in Substituting Political Accord For Military Force Rests on Great Powers

★ ★ ★

(Continued from Page 1)

ly small when the expenditure on arms is considered. Yet these comparatively small payments have helped to shatter world prosperity because they denote intense national sentiments.

It has been shown the world spends $5,000,000,000 annually on armaments without counting the burden of past militarism—some 15 per cent of the budgets of all countries. The total of international indebtedness could be thus wiped out in a year if preparations for war were to cease.

Indeed, it has been discerned by good observers that reparations and disarmament are closely connected and at the bottom are perhaps a single problem. For these financial obligations produce a state of insecurity, and these military commitments, which are therefore excused, weigh heavily on prosperity. They are both evidence of the fact that peace has not yet been established. If they could both be eliminated, there would be an extraordinary transformation of the world situation.

The reparations settlement and debts settlement have become inseparable, and with them the armaments settlement is interlocked. In France it has long been that the strictly financial issue is not paramount. It has been felt that the danger of releasing Germany from its obligations would be that Germany would then, if good will were wanting, quickly become powerful enough to insist on its territorial demands, and behind its call for treaty revision would loom the dark shadow of force.

In other words, reparations are a political rather than financial problem. Something like the same reasoning has recently been heard in England, where it is pointed out a liberated Germany would be in a relatively advantageous position. The United States, too, sees that forgiveness of debts without agreement to disarm all around might be a perilous proposition.

In the same way it is impossible to consider disarmament on a purely military plane. It is a political question dependent on the conviction of friendly intentions and the existence of a sense of security. It would be well to realize this interrelation of various questions, and it would be inviting disillusionment not to remark that the United States has a special rôle to play in pointing out the solution of these interconnected problems which are in effect a single problem, and in providing conditions in which a solution will be possible.

Opinions may differ as to whether preliminary accord between the great powers would not have been a better method or approach than that which consists in bringing to the council table divergent views. That there are divergent views it would be folly to dissimulate. Pessimistic voices are being raised and they cannot be altogether ignored. But if we listen to them it should be for the purpose of appreciating the direful consequences of failure, and of resolving at all costs to take such measures as shall insure success.

Cotton Raising Made Profitable By Using Whole Plant for Cellulose

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Jan. 29 (AP)—Synthetic chemistry holds out to the cotton planter hope for a new kind of crop, a cotton plant made more profitable through substituting a human laboratory in the place of nature's final step in producing clothing fiber.

The farmer would cut his cotton crop like grass and sell the whole plant, boll, leaves and stalk—everything except the roots—to be converted into cellulose.

Cellulose is the raw material in a cotton plant which nature turns into the floer. It is also the sticky stuff which synthetic chemistry is converting in big mills direct into the silken fibers which compete with natural silks and already to a lesser extent with cotton itself.

The results of three years' experiments, indicating that the time is near when the farmer may stop picking his cotton and switch to the easier method of mowing the whole crop, were made public last night at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Frank K. Cameron, professor of chemistry, and Mr. Nicholas W. Dockery have been raising cotton on the Dockery plantation at Rockingham, N. C., to learn the comparative cost of a cellulose and a cotton crop.

As a result, Dr. Cameron said, it is expected this year to raise "cellulose" cotton on a 10-acre patch at a cost of 2 cents a pound, compared with 5 cents for cotton. Five thousand pounds an acre are predicted.

Aside from the great variety of profitable articles into which cellulose is converted, the bigger returns to planters are expected to come from the cotton stalk—now all wasted, and the hibernating place of the boll weevil. This stalk, say the North Carolina chemists, is 40 per cent pure cellulose. The cotton boll is 90 per cent cellulose.

Experiments are under way in the university with the cotton cellulose to determine its best adaptations to industry. Negotiations have been opened with manufacturers to convince them a profitable source of cellulose lies waiting in the cotton fields.

Committee Pushes Silver Study Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—An investigation by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the cause and effect of the depressed value of silver was approved yesterday by the House Rules Committee.

The resolution must be acted upon by the House before the coinage committee can begin. The investigation plan was sponsored by Representative Andrew L. Somers (D.) of New York, chairman of the coinage committee, who said the inquiry would be conducted along conservative lines and be directed toward an effort to increase the value of the metal.

The investigation would include a study of the monetary policies of the United States and foreign countries and their relation to the value of silver, methods of stabilizing the value of silver and the advisability of an international conference to consider methods of international coöperation for stabilizing the value of the metal.

Red-Jacketed Dog Aids Master's Fire Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 29—Though gallant fire horses no longer thunder down the streets, the Philadelphia suburb of Merion still hails the presence of one representative of the animal kingdom in its fire company. Mitzi, a police dog belonging to the fire chief, wears the uniform of the company.

Mitzi readily grasps the significance of the siren, although she ignores other bells. The moment its piercing scream soars into the air, she leaps to her place on the ladder truck.

In her red jacket, with the initials of the fire company upon it, she does her best to assist in the work of rescue at the scene of any conflagration. She has been associated with the fire company for three years now.

SHIP JOB CONTRACT HELD ENCOURAGING

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP) — The American Diamond Lines announced yesterday the signing of contracts with the Federal Ship Building & Dry Docks Company of Kearney, N. J., for the reconditioning of six Hog Island vessels purchased from the United States Shipping Board. The work will involve more than $1,000,000 and the ships will be speeded up from 10 to 14 knots.

The announcement aroused favorable comment in shipping circles as reflecting confidence in the early restoration of transatlantic business. Under the contract with the Government, the company is not required to complete its program of conversion for three years.

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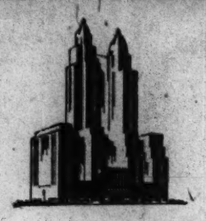

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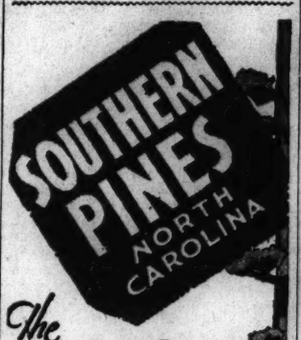

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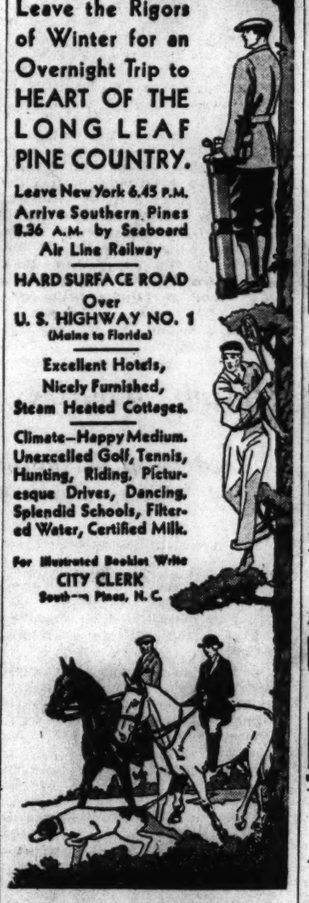

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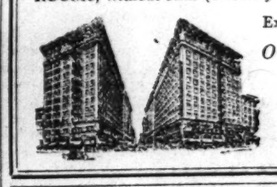

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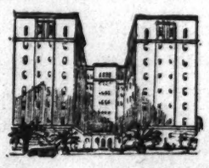

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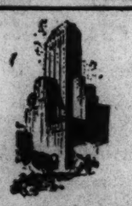

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Large outside rooms, each a combination living-bedroom; desirable neighbors. Convenient to shopping, cultural centers. Rates from $11.50 weekly. Excellent restaurant.
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STOCKS DRIFT NEAR LOWEST FOR JANUARY

Extreme Losses Somewhat Reduced in Late Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Selling quickened moderately for a time in today's stock market, with prices drifting close to the early January lows, but the liquidation abated somewhat after midday.

The developments in the Far Eastern situation added a new element of uncertainty, although important financial quarters expressed confidence in the handling of the matter.

Business and industrial news was again uninspiring. Nevertheless, there were slight recoveries in spots in the early afternoon.

Extreme losses of 1 to 3 points were reduced in a slow afternoon rally but the closing tone was heavy.

Sante Fe, which had been down more than 3, came back nearly 2 points, and American Telephone virtually regained a similar decline. New York Central, New Haven and Southern Pacific finished around 2 points lower.

Bethlehem, United States Steel and American can, off a point or so at the worst, made full recoveries. Transactions approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Brokerage opinion on the market was rather confused, and inclined to be a bit gloomy. What the market needed, it was generally agreed, was a good piece of bullish news, but traders scarcely knew where to expect it.

Credit Contraction

The weekly Federal Reserve reports occasioned some disappointment, showing a further slight contraction in credit, and only a moderate reduction of currency in circulation.

The inauguration of Reconstruction Finance Corporation is being awaited hopefully, and some brokers expect General Motors dividend action next week to be encouraging. The regular quarterly payment of 75 cents is rather widely expected, but the next payment, it is felt, will depend on business gains.

The copper news was none too encouraging, although those shares held up well. Domestic copper prices, recently quoted at 7¼ to 7⅜ cents, sagged to 7 cents. The Du Pont annual report, showing the dividend more than earned, was a bright spot, in the corporate news.

The weekly mercantile reviews reported little change in trade conditions. Bradstreet's pointed out that warm weather was still an adverse influence in the movement of certain lines of merchandise. It added that some merchants, through adjusting themselves to conditions, were managing to give somewhat larger orders to wholesalers.

The money market was about stationary, although some call money was offered outside at a concession of ¼ of 1 per cent from the official rate of 2½. Federal funds showed a little week-end firmness.

Bond Prices Decline

The bond market had a sinking spell today, and virtually all classes of securities lowered their prices substantially.

The rails in particular were subjected to pressure, and issues that during the last month had registered gains of from 10 to 40 points, were attacked with considerable success. Erie 5s were off 2¼, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977, 1⅝, Nickel Plate 4½s 1⅜, Frisco 4½s 1½, Chicago & North Western 4lbs 2, and various other carrier liens were fractionally lower.

The news as a whole was considered far from encouraging. Reports from Chicago that negotiations between transportation executives and union leaders were being subjected to numerous delays caused renewed selling of the rail loans. The action of Bethlehem Steel in omitting its dividend on the common stock, while generally discounted, weakened prices of some bonds.

The foreign section receded with the rest of the list. Japanese obligations suffered heavy losses. The Japanese Government 6½s dropped 2¾ points, Consolidated Electric 7s, 8; Oriental Development 6s, 6⅜; Oriental Development 5½s, 6¼; Tokyo Electric Light 3½s and Tokyo City 5½s, 2¼. Selling of the Nipponese Liens was due to growing uneasiness over the Sino-Japanese situation in Shanghai.

United States Goverment bonds were soft. Most of the utilities joined the downward trend, although Consolidated Gas 5½s recovered moderately. The industrials were easy.

BRADSTREET'S SEES REVERSAL IN DOWN TREND OF LOADINGS

A definite reversal in the downward trend of carloadings is predicted by Bradstreet's in an article appearing in their Jan. 30 issue. The publication estimates that total carloadings for the current quarter will be 16.3 per cent below the first quarter of 1931. This represents a somewhat narrower spread than was shown on the last quarter of 1931, which was 18.8 per cent below the corresponding period in 1930. Bradstreet's, it will be remembered, estimated that the decline would be 18.2 per cent, and for the last three quarters of 1931 Bradstreet's has estimated carloadings with a maximum error of 0.6 per cent. Their estimate for the third quarter was off less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Although the first two weeks of 1932 have run about 19 per cent below last year Bradstreet's feels that by March this spread will have been reduced to about 7 per cent. The estimates of carloadings as given by Bradstreet's for the Class One roads are: January, 2,335,000 cars; February, 2,371,000 cars, and March, 2,959,000 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS REGULATOR COMPANY

Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $629,824 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $961,954 in 1930.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT, $135,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Arrangements were made today for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $135,000, an increase of $3000 over the previous sale

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	1931 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 29	Last Jan. 28
9⅛	3		Abitibi Pow & P	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5¼	3¼		Abitibi pf	900	3¾	3		
27½	21½	2	Adams Express	8700	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
13¾	10½	1	Adams Mills	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	
3¼	1		Addressograph	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18¾	12¾	1.60	Advance Rumely	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
55⅝	46⅞	3.50†	Affiliated Prod	200	14	14	14	
19⅝	11½	.50	Air Reduction	2700	49	47⅝	49	48
3⅛	1⅜		Alaska-Juneau	1500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅜	3½		Alleghany Corp	4300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
			Alegh pf ww xxx	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12	11		Alliance Realty	135	11	11	11	
74⅜	62½	6†	Allied Chem	23500	67	64½	67	67¾
13⅜	10½	.80	Allis Chalmers	1400	12	11⅝	12	12
7⅛	6		Am Ag Ch Del	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18½	13½	2	Am Bank Note	200	14½	14½	14½	15
3⅜	3⅜		Am Beet Sugar	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	2⅛		Am Beet Sug pf	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15⅜	15	1.50	Am Brake Shf	600	15	15	15	15
65⅞	54½	5†	Am Can	34900	59¾	57⅜	59¾	59¾
8½	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
34⅛	25	7	Am Car & F pf	30	31	31	31	
39	28	31	Am Chicle	100	32	32	32	
8⅛	6⅛		Am Com Alcohol	400	7	6⅝	7	7⅛
6	3		Am Encaustic T	100	3	3	3	3
9⅛	6¼		Am Ex For Pow	5800	7	6¾	7	7⅛
38½	26	7	Am & For P 7	300	30	30	30	30½
17½	11½		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
3¾	4¾		Am Hawaiian	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
17½	12	2	Am Ice	300	14½	14½	14½	14½
53	50	6	Am Ice pf	300	55	55	55	
7	5		Am International	1300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
⅞	¾		Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3½	2		Am La Fr pf	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9¾	5¾		Am Locomotive	400	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
30	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	34	34	34	34½
3¼	2		Am Mach & Met	300	3	3	3	
6⅝	5⅜		Am Metal	700	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½
18⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	3900	14	13	13¾	14
58	50	4	Am P&L 6% pf	800	53½	50	50	52⅜
49¾	40	3	Am P&L pf A	1100	40⅝	40	40	41
8½	6⅜	.60	Am Radiator	3900	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
2½	1¾		Am Republics	1500	3	2⅞	6½	6⅝
10½	7⅝		Am Rolling Mill	400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25½	21⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	500	23	22½	23	23⅛
18⅜	13¾	.80	Am Smelt & Ref	5700	16⅛	14	16¼	14⅜
59¾	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	200	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
85	73	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	85	82	85	
	¼		Am Solvents & C	200	⅜	¼	⅜	⅜
8⅜	5⅜		Am Steel Fdries	1600	7	6⅞	6	7
35¼	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	100	34⅞	34½	34½	
39¼	23⅞	4	Am Sugar Ref	2500	25	22½	23¼	
82¼	40¼	7	Am Sug Reg pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	72
124⅝	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	52700	113	110¼	112	113¼
32½	25½	3	Am Wat W&E	3200	27	26⅝	27	27½
28½	21½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	25	25	25	
24¼	15½		Am Woolen pf	1400	20½	19½	20½	21¼
3⅜	3⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	9		Anaconda Cop	8500	10⅜	9½	10¼	9⅞
16	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	13½	13⅜	13½	
11	9⅛	1	Archer Daniels	200	11	11	11	11
1½	1		Armour Ill A	800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
9½	6¾		Armour Ill pf	200	9	8¾	8¾	9¼
2⅝	1⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2½	2½	2½	
8¼	5½		Asso Dry Goods	200	6½	6½	6½	
94	75½	6	*Atchison T&SF	8900	83⅜	80⅜	82	85⅜
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	100	83	83	83	83½
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	300	35	34½	35	36
10¾	8¾	1	Atl Refining	900	9¼	9	9⅛	9½
22¼	17½	4	Atlas Power	100	21½	21½	21½	19
79⅛	73	4	Atlas Powder pf	10	75	75	75	75¼
151¾	115½	4‖	Aburn Auto	39400	135	130	131½	136½
3½	2⅝		Aviation Corp Del	600	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	

—B—

8¼	4⅞		Baldwin Loco	1500	7	6½	7	7
28½	16½		Baldwin Loco pf	60	23½	21	21	25
21⅜	12⅜		Balt & Ohio	19600	18½	16⅞	17¾	19
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	33½	33½	33½	33
24½	18¼	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	20	20	20	
30	30	6½	Barker Bros pf	50	30	30	30	
8⅞	4		Barnsdall A	1700	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
43½	38½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	27½	27½	27½	38⅝
18¾	15⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	3200	16½	15¾	16¼	16⅜
24¼	20½	2	Best & Co	200	22	22	22	
22⅞	16		Bethlehem Steel	22100	16½	15½	16	16⅜
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	700	61	60	60	65
8¾	4⅛	1½	Blaw Knox	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
22¼	17⅛	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	200	17¾	17¼	17¾	
39¾	34¾	3‖	Borden	4700	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞	36½
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	900	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
10	8¼	1	Briggs Mfg	300	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
10½	10	2	Briggs & Strat	100	10½	10½	10½	
41¼	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	3100	37⅝	36½	37	38
51	51	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	51	51	51	
85½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	75½	75	75½	75⅝
5	4¼		Bucyrus Erie	700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
7⅛	5½		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6¼	6	6	
2¾	2		Budd Mfg	500	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
14	10		Budd Mfg pf	30	14	14	14	14
4½	2⅝		Budd Wheel	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
5½	3¾		Bullard	300	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4⅝
3½	3⅛		Bulova Watch	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1⅜	1		Burns Bros A cts	100	1	1	1	
123¼	11	.80	Burroughs Add	1300	11½	11	11	11¼
62	54½	7	Bush Term deb	20	56½	55½	55½	
85	72	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	72	72	72	
15⅜	10½		Byers	1900	12½	11¾	12¼	12¾
9⅞	8		Calif Packing	100	9½	9½	9½	
4	3		Calumet & Hecla	1200	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	200	12	11⅞	12	12
21¼	21¼	3	Can. South	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2600	14¾	14½	14½	14⅞
6	4⅝		Capital Admin	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
43⅜	31¾		Case Thresh	35800	35¾	33⅛	35½	36¼
75	60	7	Case Thresh pf	20	60¾	60	60	60¾
15	11	2	Caterpillar Trac	1300	12	11⅝	12	12
5	3¾		Celanese Corp	1100	4⅛	4	4	
12½	11½	1½	Central Agguirre	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
15	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	13	11⅝	11⅞	11½
17⅝	11⅞		Certain-Teed pf	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7	4⅞		Checker Cab Mfg	100	6	5½	6	6
20⅝	13⅞	3	Chesapeake Corp	1300	18	16⅜	16⅞	18¼
31½	25¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	13500	27¾	26⅛	26⅞	28
4⅜	3⅛		Chi & Gt West	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	4
15½	9¾		Chi Mil & St P	100	3	3	3	
5¼	2¾		Chi & Gt W pf	400	13	12⅜	13	13
12⅜	6		Chi Mil & St P pf	2700	4⅞	4¼	4½	4½
6¾	3¾		Chi & N'western	4700	10¾	9½	10¼	10¾
16¾	8½		Chi Pneu Tool	300	9	8½	8½	8⅝
27½	15		Chi Rock Isl & P	3800	14	13	13½	15
7½	5¼		Chi R I & P 7%	400	24½	23½	23½	6
15⅜	12¼	1	Childs Company	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
27½	25⅞	3.60	Chrysler	6500	13½	12¾	13	13¼
7½	5¼		City Ice & Fuel	100	26½	26½	26½	
2½	1⅝		City Stores	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
114½	97½	7½	Coca Cola	4600	106⅜	104¼	106⅜	106¾
48¾	45⅝	3	Coca Cola A	300	48¼	48	48	48
30¼	26½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	500	29	28½	28½	
90	88	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	88½	88½	88½	
10¼	9		Colonial Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	10
13⅜	7¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	4700	13	12¼	12¾	12¾
38½	30	3	Columbian Carb	500	32¾	31½	32¾	32¾
10¼	8½	1.60	Comm Credit	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	80	68	68	68	
23	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1100	20	19¼	19¼	
97	97	7	Comm I Tr 7%	100	97	97	97	
68	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	65	65	65	
9½	7⅜	1	Comm Solvents	800	8	7½	7¾	
47	31½	.30	Comwlth & So	4300	4	4	4	
68⅜	59½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	63½	62⅞	62⅞	65½
9⅞	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	9½	9	9½	9
		2	Consol Film I pf	400	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
64¾	55¾	4	Consol Gas	19300	58½	56⅞	56⅞	58¾
93	90	5	Consol Gas pf	300	91	90	90	91
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
⅝	⅜		Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	
1½	¾		Container B	200	¾	¾	¾	
7	5		Cont Baking A	1700	5¼	4⅞	5	5⅜
1	⅝		Cont Baking B	13200	⅞	⅝	⅝	
46	40¼	8	Cont Baking pf	300	40⅜	40	40	40¼
37½	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2700	36	34¾	34¾	36
4½	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	100	4	4	4	4
24⅜	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	20½	20½	20½	21½
1¾	1		Cont Motors	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	5⅜		Cont Oil	800	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
¾	⅜		Cont Shares	1100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
45⅜	31	3	Corn Products	1600	40½	39½	40¼	40½
4¾	2⅝		Coty	3400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
22¾	21	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	23	20½	20	
10½	10¼		Crex Carpet	100	10¾	10½	10⅝	
14¾	13½	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
21⅞	21⅞	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
18⅛	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	17½	17½	17½	18½
23¼	16		Crucible Steel	100	16½	16½	16½	17
49⅞	42	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	45	45	45	
1¾	1		Cuban Am Sug	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
	1¼		Cuban Cane Pr	8200	⅜	⅜	¼	
33½	30⅛	4	Cudahy Packing	100	32½	32½	32½	
31	23	4	Curtis Publishing	200	28⅜	26½	26½	
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	80½	80½	80½	81
1⅞	1¼		Curtis-Wright	1200	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
2½	1⅞		Curtis-Wright A	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2½

—D—

5¼	3½		Davison Chem	300	4	4	4	4¼
15¼	12⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜
28⅜	18¼		Del Lack & W	1400	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	24½
122	109	8	Detroit Edison	100	114	114	114	
10½	10¼	.10	Devoe & Rey A	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
14¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	500	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½
9¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
15½	12	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	
9½	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	100	10	9½	10	9½
57⅞	47¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	21900	50	48⅝	49¾	49⅞
100½	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	

—E—

87⅞	73	5†	Eastman Kodak	3500	80¼	77¾	79½	80¼
7⅜	4¾	½	Eaton Axle & Sug	200	6	6	6	
1¼	¾		Eitingon Schild	600	⅞	¾	¾	¾
12½	9		Eitingon S pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
31½	24¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	8400	27½	26½	27½	27½
2⅜	1½		Elec Boat	600	2½	1¾	2⅜	1¾
4	2¾		Elec Mus Ins	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
13½	10½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4100	12	10½	10⅝	11¼
64	47	7	Elec Pow&L pf	400	57	57	57	
60	39½	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	200	50	49	50	
32	25½	4	Elec Stor Battery	600	30½	30	30½	29¾
33¾	25½	3	Endicott-Johnson	1200	30¼	30	30	
49¾	49¾		Eng P S pf ww	100	49¾	49½	49½	
10	5¼		Erie RR	300	9	8½	8½	9¼
13½	7¾		Erie RR 1pf	100	11	11	11	12½
3¾	3¼		Eureka Vacuum	100	3½	3½	3½	
1⅛	1⅛		Evans Products	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

—F—

			Fairbanks Morse	100	5	5	5	6
8½	3½		Fed Water Serv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27¾	23	2.80	Fidelity Phe F In	700	22	21¾	22	23⅜
13	11		Firestone T & R	300	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	13
59½	50⅞	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	56½	56	56	56
⅞	½		Fisk Rubber	4800	¾	½	½	½
⅞	½		Fisk Rub 1pf	50	¾	½	½	½
1½	¾		Fisk R 1pf cv	80	1	¾	¾	¾
4½	4⅛		Follansbee B	100	4½	4½	4½	
8¾	3¾		Foster-Wheeler	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
19½	15¼	3	Fox Film A	800	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
			Freeport Texas	900	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅝

—G—

17¾	14	3	Gamewell	40	16	15¾	16	
89	51	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	53½	53⅛	53⅜	54
33½	28	2	Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	30½	30	30½	30½
14¼	11	2	Gen Baking	400	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	13½
99½	96	8	Gen Baking pf	100	97	97	97	
36⅛	15⅞	1.60	Gen Electric	42100	20¼	18⅝	20	20½
3¼	1⅞		Gen Cable A	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
16½	13¾		Gen Cable pf	30	13	13	13	
11¼	10⅞	.90	Gen Foods	400	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
36⅜	31⅝	3	Gen Gas & E A	4700	34	33½	33¾	34
34½	32	3	Gen Mills	900	34¾	34	34¾	34½
88	82	6	Gen Mills pf	400	88	88	88	87
46⅞	30⅛	2	Gen Motors	51100	20¾	20	20⅝	20⅜
85	80⅛	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	1100	83	82½	83¼	83
7	4		Gen Print Ink pf	20	5½	5½	5½	
35¼	31½		Gen Pub Service	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28⅝	20⅛	8	Gen Ry Signal	900	23¾	23	23¾	24
14⅛	13		Gen Ry pf ww	100	13½	13½	13½	
14⅜	12¾	1	Gen Refractories	700	12½	12¼	12¼	
2⅛	1⅝		Gen Thea Equip	2300	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14½	10⅝		Gillette Saf Ras	6700	12	11¾	12	12½
58⅝	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	55	53	53	53⅛
4	3		Gimbel Bros	200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2
31	24	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	24	24	24	24½
5⅞	4⅜		Glidden	100	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
18⅝	15½	3½	Gold Dust	3700	16⅞	16	16⅜	16⅝
85	57¾		Goodrich	3100	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
			Goodyear	3100	13¼	12¾	13	13¼
			Goodyear 1pf	100	81½	80½	80½	
			Graham Paige	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			Granby	400	5¼	5	5	
			Grand Union	400	8	8	8	8
30	23½	2	Grand Un pf	200	29½	28½	29½	
25	21½	2	Great Nor pf	2400	21¾	20½	20½	21½
13¼	11½	2	Great Nor Ore	100	13	13	13	12
			Great West Sug	300	8½	8	8	
1¾			Grigsby-Grunow	3100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼			Gulf Mobile pf	100	11½	11½	11½	
7	5½		Gulf States Steel	10	6	6	6	

—H—

22½	22⅛	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	22	22	22	
12	14⅝	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
11⅛	11	1.20	Hal Printing	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
18	11⅜	1	Harbinan Walker	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
10	8⅝		Hawaiian Pine	50	9	8¾	8¾	
82	78	6	Hershey Choc	200	78	78	78	79¾
81½	78	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	77¼	77¼	77	
23⅝	18¾		Houston Oil	1200	18	17⅞	18	18
30	23½		Houston Oil new	1100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
16½	12	2	Howe Sound	400	13¾	11⅝	13¾	12
30¾	27½	3½	Hudson & Man	1100	29⅜	27¾	27¾	28¼
45¼	45½	6	Hud & Man pf	400	48	46	46	
11⅝	9¼	1	Hudson Motor	100	9¾	9¼	9½	9⅝
5⅝	4		Hupp Motors	1200	4½	4	4	4

—I—

18¼	9½		Ill Central	5400	15⅞	14	14⅜	15⅝
26½	21¼	6	Ill Central pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
1⅞	1½		Indian Motor	200	1½			
17⅝	11¾		Indian Motor pf	10	17⅝	11⅝	17⅝	
31½	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	400	29½	29¼	29⅛	
36⅜	27½	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	31	31	31	32
4¼	3		Inspiration Cop	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO. 1931 REPORT

Earns $8.75 Share Compared With $9 in 1930 on Average Stock

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports for the calendar year 1931 net income after all charges of $11,675,225, equal, on the 1,333,457 shares outstanding at the end of the year, to $8.75 a share. This compares with net of $11,432,023 in 1930, equal to $9 a share on the 1,270,476 average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, compares as follows:

	1931	1930
Oper rev	$75,420,021	$75,176,904
Oper exp	51,027,789	51,920,458
Net oper rev	24,396,231	23,256,005
Deduc tax	6,409,153	6,007,172
Deduc uncol	311,690	305,690
Tot oper inc	17,545,389	16,853,637
Net non-oper rev	512,945	580,363
Total gross inc	18,063,634	17,413,999
Deduct int	5,411,970	5,170,227
Deduct rent, etc	976,438	811,749
Balance	11,675,225	11,432,023
Dividends	10,667,818	9,954,331
Bal corp surp	1,013,707	1,477,693
Other statistics are:		
No. of owned stations	1,265,119	1,257,306
No. of connec and misc stations	68,403	77,534
Total stations	1,333,522	1,334,830
Miles of wire	5,235,414	5,018,000
No. central offices	561	535
No. employees	20,579	21,857

New England Telephone Co. was borrowing $21,500,000 from American Telephone at the end of 1931; in addition it had $6,100,166 notes outstanding which were sold to the trustee of the pension fund. Working assets amounted to $11,278,649. As of Dec. 31, 1930, borrowings from American Telephone totaled $13,200,000, and notes held by the trustee of the pension fund, $5,093,173.

Matt. B. Jones, president, says to the stockholders in part:

"During the early months of 1931 business conditions in the territory served by your company were generally somewhat improved and in consequence our business was reasonably satisfactory, with some improvement in earnings over the closing months of 1930; but the last half of the year showed a repetition of the less favorable results of the last half of 1930.

"The year has been one when numerous economies were necessary. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that we are able to say that there has been no falling off in the quality of our service, either in speed, accuracy or dependability."

Gross revenues, after eliminating the effect of all consolidations, show a decrease of about one-third of 1 per cent from 1930. There was a gain in exchange revenues but toll and miscellaneous revenues show losses.

Total telephone expense, including maintenance, depreciation and taxes, shows savings of 1.55 per cent in spite of an increase of over 6½ per cent in taxes and an increase in uncollectible revenue.

As a final result, net earnings were only 5.6 per cent of the average book cost of plant, general equipment and working capital, which averaged $305,970,000 in 1931.

SHENANDOAH CORP. ASSETS DROP IN 1931

Report of Shenandoah Corporation for the year ended December 31 states net asets at the close of the year at market or estimated fair value amounted to $13,711,125 (after retirement during the year of $5,325,250 par value of preference stock) equal to $25.12 a share of $50 par value preference stock outstanding.

The value included in these figures for the corporation's investment in common stock of Blue Ridge Corporation has been determined as in the past on a basis of the value of the underlying assets of the latter company. Had this investment been valued at the market the net asset value a share of Shenandoah Corporation preference stock would have been $29.85.

This compares with net assets on Dec. 31, 1930, of $52,220,696, equal to $80.06 a share on the preference stock and $3.32 a share on the common.

DIVIDENDS

Westvaco Chlorine Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Trunz Pork Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on its capital stock, payable Feb. 4 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Horn & Hardart Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Penmans, Ltd., declared a dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5. Common previously paid $1 quarterly.

Lamson & Sessons declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

New York Dock Company declared a dividend of $2.50 on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 8. Six months ago a similar amount was paid.

Chartered Investors, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable March 1, subject to Section 34 of the general corporation law of Delaware, which provides that dividends cannot be paid unless present impairment of preferred capital is corrected and which was outlined in the annual report of the company.

Louisville Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 43¾ cents on class A and B, both payable March 25 to stock of record Feb. 29.

Curtis Publishing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20. This compares with a previous rate of 33 1-3 cents monthly, or $4 a year.

Loblaw Groceterias Company, Toronto, cleared the regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents each on class A and B, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 12.

Seaboard Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the $6 preferred and $1¼ cents on the $3.25 preferred, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Pollanshee, Brothers Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 29.

National Public Service Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the class A common, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 26 and 40 cents on the class B common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Penman's, Limited, declared a dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5. It previously paid $1 quarterly.

Wagner Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10. Similar dividend was paid Dec. 1.

Warner Bros. Pictures Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 93¾ cents on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Archer Daniels-Midland Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 19. Three months ago a similar payment was made.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Steam 5½s '43	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	39	37½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	39	34
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	39	39½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	93½	93½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	97½	97½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	42	38
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99	99
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	69	69
Amer Inter 5½s '49	99	99
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94	94
Amer Sugar Refning 6s '37	100	100
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102	101⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	86½	86½
Amer T&T deb 5s '50	94½	94½
Amer T&T 5s '65	94½	93½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101½	101
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	76½	76
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76¾	74¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	84½	84½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stk	78	77¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF 4s '96	77½	76
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¾	91
Atch T&SF 4½s CbA div '48	88	88½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	27½	27½
Atl Coast Line 1st gen 4s '52	78¼	78½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41½	41½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	62	62
Balt & Ohio 4s PLNWV div '41	78	78
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	58¼	58½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	80	80
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	54¾	51½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	67	632⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73½	73¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '52	92½	91½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	94	94
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	75	73½
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	63¼	63¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	89½	89½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	98⅞	98¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	94	94
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	20	20
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	69½	69½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16	16
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	44¾	44¾
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	90	90½
Brklyn-Man Tr ss 6s '68	84	83½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	91	91
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88	88
Bush Term con 5s '55	87	87
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	85½	85½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	68	68
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76¾	76¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	78½	78½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81	81
Can North deb 6½s '46	96¾	96½
Can North deb 7s '40	95½	95½
Can Pacific deb 4½s '46	81½	81
Carolina Clin & O 6s' 52	94	94
Cen District Tel 5s	100½	100½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	73
Cen New England 4s '61	84¾	84½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	76¼	76¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	72¾	72¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	39	38½
Ches Corp 5s '47	73¼	72
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Ches & O 4½s B	82	80½
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	85¾	85¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81¼	81¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16	15
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51½	50
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	25	24½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	59	59
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11	10¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37	36
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	61	61
Chicago & Nw 2037 C	42¾	42¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	34½	33½
Chicago & Nw 4½s	42	42
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	50½	50½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	49	49
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	71	71
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	66½	65½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	56	55½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	47	43
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	33	33
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	93½	93½
Chicago W Indiana 4s '52	65	65
Chile Copper 5s '47	50	50
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2030	87½	87½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	68¼	68¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	97½	97
Colonial Oil 6s '38	33½	33½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	61½	61
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66	66
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	77	77
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 April	77	77
Columbia Gas & E 5s '53 May	76	76
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	80	80
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	89
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101½	101½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70¼	70¼
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	52	51½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	36½	36½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	38	38
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99	98¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81¾	81½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92	92
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33	33
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	44½	44½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91¾	91
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96¾	96
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81	80½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94¾	94¾
East Jersey 6s	92½	92½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	45¾	43½
Erie RR gen lien	57	55½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	44½	41¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5¾	5¾
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	90¾	90¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44¾	44
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99½	99½
Gen Mot Co	50¾	50¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97½	97½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '48	75½	75¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¾	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	39½	39½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	74½	74
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90¼	89¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94¾	94¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	69	69
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	67	66½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	73	73
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	81¾	81¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93½	93
Houston Oil 5½s '40	67½	67½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37	36
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58½	58½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	63	62½
Humble Oil 5½s	100¼	100¼
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	94½	94½
Ill Central 4s '52	54½	54½
Ill Central 4s '53	48	48
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	50	49¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45	44
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	50	49
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96½	96¾
Inland Steel 4¼s A '78	78	78
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	52	51¾
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	60¾	59½
Inter Match Corp 8s '47	58	57½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49	48¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49	48½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	35½	34½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69¼	69¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	69	69
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	45½	45
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	54½	50
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	20	20
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	50	48
Int Paper 6s '55	30½	30½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	46	45
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53	53¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47½	46½
Kan City Pt5&Mem 4s '36	63½	63½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	92¾	92¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84	84
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	49	49
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	51¾	50
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70½	70½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75	75
L'Autaro 6s '54	13¼	12
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	90	90
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	39½	39½
Lorw's Inc 6s '41	81½	81½
Long Island rfg 5s '49	75	75
Long Island deb 5s '37	80	78
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	41	40½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	95	94½
L&N uni 4s '40	82	82
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	72	72
Manhat Ry conn 4s '90	35	35
Manila Sol 4s '39	60	60
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84½	84½
Metro Water 5½s '50	45	44½
Midvael Steel col 5s '36	94	94
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	89½	89½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	1½	1½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	51	50
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	20	20
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	22½	21
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75	75
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	67½	67
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	34½	34½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75½	75½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39½	37
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	59	59
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	57	55
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	56	55¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	56	56
Mo Pac 5s I '81	57	55½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	22½	22¼
Mobile & O mont 5s '38	27½	27
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74¾	74¾
Namm Sons 6s '43	72½	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	82¼	81¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	10	10
Nat Steel 5s '56	73½	72
New Eng T&T 5s '52	88½	88
N O Texas 4s	60	60
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	71	70¾
N O T & M 4½s rets '56	32	32
N O T & M 5s B '56	36	36
N O T & M 5½s '56	40½	40½
N O T & M 5½s '54	40½	40½
N O T & M 5s C	37½	37
NYC&HR 4½s N	88¾	88
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½ 2013	67½	67½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	75¼	74
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	90¾	90¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34½	33¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38¾	38¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	35	35
NY Dock Co 5s '39	35	30
NY Edison 5s '44	89½	89½
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	107	106½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103½	103½
NY NH&H 4s '56	34½	32¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	80	80
NY Out & W rfg 4s '92	50	49¾
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	27	27
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104½	103¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
Ning Lock & O F 5s '46	92	92
Niag Share 5½s '50	67½	67½
Nort Southern rfg A '61	39	39½
Nort & W gen 4s '96	64½	63
North Am Co 5s '61	62	62
Nor Am Ed 5s C '65	70	70
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	89½	88½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	85¾	84½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59¾	58½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	73	72¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	67	67
Nor Pacific 4s R 2047	63¾	63½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	83	83
Nut Pow Nlag Falls 5s '43	83	83
Ohio Edison 5s '31	75	75
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	96½	96½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '37	100	100
Paramount Public 5½s '50	46	45½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	83¼	83¼
Penn Co 4½s '70	83½	83½
Penn Co & D RR 4½s A '77	79	79
Penn Power & L 4½s '81	93¾	91½
Penn Railroad 4s '53	89½	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s C '70	89¾	89
Penn Railroad 5½s D '81	77	75
Penn Railroad 5s '84	84½	83
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	99½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86½	86¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '57	83	83
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	93½	93¼
Phi & Read C&I 5s '73	63½	63¼
Phi & Read C&I 6s '49	47½	47
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	93	93¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	51	51
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '50	80½	80½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30	28
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	94½	94½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1070	93½	93½
Pure Oil 5½s '42	68	67½
Purity Baking 5s '48	70½	70½
Radio Keith ct p pd	97½	97½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	85½	85½
Remington Rand 5½s '67 ww	39	38
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	50	50
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	14	14
Rio G & W col 4s '49	48	48
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	63¾	63¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	80½	80
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	33½	33½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35½	35½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	37½	36¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	81½	80
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	94	94
Seabd AL 6s		4¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42	42
Shell Union 5s '47	70½	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¼	70
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	83½	83½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	79	79
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	46	45½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	87½	87¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	70	69¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79¾	78
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	68¼	67¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68	67
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	66	64½
Southern Pacific col 5s '46	96	96
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	77½	77½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	51	50¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	82	82
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	60¼	60¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	67	65½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	97	96½
Stand Oil N J 4½s '53	100½	100¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89¾	89¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	36	36
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96½	96
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	73¾	71¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	72	72
Texas Corp 5s '44	76	74
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	64½	64½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	67½	67½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47¼	47
Third Ave 5s '37	86½	86½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36¾	35½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	53	53
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	94	93½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	88¾	88
Union Pacific 4s '68	73¼	73
Union Pacific 4½s '67	82	80¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	52½	51¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	42½	42½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	88	88
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	42	42
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	46	44¾
Vanadium 5s '41	60	58
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86¼	85
Wabash RR 4½s '78	15	15
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	72¾	72½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	54½	54½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	19	19
Wabash RR 5s D '80	13½	13½
Walworth 6s '45	25	25
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	30	30
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	30¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	48	45
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	99	99
Western Electric 5s '44	96	96
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	57½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western Pacific 5s A '48	46	45
Western Union R E 4½s '50	75	75
Western Union 6½s '36	92¾	92
Western Union 5s '60	66	66
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	70½	70½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	9¾	9¾
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	29¾	29¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68	68
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68½	68½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jan29	Jan28
3½s '47	94.10	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9
1st 4¼s '47	98.4	97.30	97.30	98.2	
4th 4¼s '38	99.7	99.1	99.1	99.8	
US 3s '55	85.4	84.18	84.28	85.10	
US 3½s '49	86.8	85.30	86.5	86.8	
US 3½s '43 Mar	90.30	90.23	90.30	90.28	
US 3½s '47	89.30	89.14	89.14	89.16	
US 3½s '56	91.24	91.10	91.20	91.24	
US 4s '54	96.13	96.5	96.8	96.12	
US 4¼s '52	100.12	100.8	100.8	100.8	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	35¾	35¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	11¾	11¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53¾	53¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	53½	53⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	52⅝	52¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	52½	52½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	53½	52½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	53⅝	53⅝
Australia 4½s '56	47	45½
Australia 5s '55	53½	52½
Australia 5s '57	54½	53⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	46	45½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90	90
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	36	36
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	80	80
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	37	35½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	80	80
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	85	85
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94½	94¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	94¼	94
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	23¾	23¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39½	39½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	16½	16½
Brazil 6½s '26-'27	30¼	30¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26½	26½
Bremen 7s '35	34½	34½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	20¾	20¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33¼	33¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	33½	33½
Bulgaria 7s '67	20¼	20
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16	16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	90½	90
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	72¼	72
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98½	98½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	27¼	27¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	12¾	12¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	10½	10
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	26	26
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	32	32
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	22	22
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	22	22
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23½	23½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	31	30
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	61	61
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14½	14½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	92	90¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	71½	70¾
Denmark (King) '42	76½	76½
Deutsche Bk 6s cits '32	72	72
Duke Price Power 8s '66	78¼	78¼
Dutch El 5½s Nov. 53	77½	77½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	77	77
Estonia Bank 7s '67	36½	36½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	88½	88
French (Rep) 7s '49	109¾	109¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111½	111½
German 7s '49	59½	59½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	37¾	37¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37½	37½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	24	24
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	35	35
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	43½	43½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '48	46¾	46¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38¾	38¾
Greek 6s '68	36	36
Hansa 6s '39 ww	23	23
Harpen 6s '49 ww	31¾	31¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	19	19
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	18	19
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	26	28
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	70½	70½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	68¾	68¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	69¼	68¾
Jap (Con Fwr) 5½s '31	88	85¾
Jap (Con Fwr) 7s '36	90	89
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	69½	69
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	73¾	73
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	33	33
Karstadt 6s '43	22	22
Krueger & Toll 5s '30	86	85½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	62	62
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	86½	86½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¼	87½
Montevetin 7s '37 xw	69¾	69¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	24	24
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103¼	103¼
New South Wales 5s '57	48	48
Nord Ry 6½s '50	97	97
North German Lloyd 6s '47	31½	31½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	70	69½
Norway (King) 6s '44	73¾	73¾
Norwegian El 6½s '57	38	38½
Nuremberg 6s '52	31½	31½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	65½	63
Paris-Lyons-Med int cit 7s '58	100¼	100¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7	7
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	63	62¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	72	72
Prussia 6½s '51	31¼	32
Prussian 6s '52	31	30
Queensland (State) 6s '47	85½	85½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	78	78
Rhine Westphalia 6s '51

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. Any combination blank and type matter of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUSINESS SERVICE

GET the facts; save time and money; your facts digest; personal data furnished; investigations; 18 years' experience. C. BRAINERD, 263 Broadway, New York City.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

HOME-MADE FUDGE—A delicious candy in four different flavors, Pineapple, Cherry, Coconut and Chocolate, 75c lb. prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. FRANK M. BROWN, 14 Chandler St., W. Somerville, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS,

A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious where guests may have experienced care if needed or come for rest and study. (Under the management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter SINCE 1917 State Maternity License.) 13 Mason Terrace. Asp. 6413

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED selling kitchen utensil to department and housefurnishing stores desiring additional line; commission basis. Box C-3, Room 1004, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT! Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dress. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-9, Indianapolis, Ind.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST, baritone, experienced, desires position in Christian Science church. A. C. JORGENSEN, 333 East 8th St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 8-2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'Tway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 8395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

MAINE

AUBURN

Oil Heat and
Electric Refrigeration
are being used more and more each year because they are the last word in economical efficiency.
Agents for
Mayflower Electric Refrigerators
Plumbing and Heating Service.
H. L. GATCHELL
192 Turner Street
The shop that wants to give you service.

CINERARIAS, $1.00

Large, Showy Plants in Blues, Reds and Pastel Shades.

GEO. M. ROAK CO., *Florists*
80 COURT STREET Tel. 980

They Wore So Long
And felt so comfortable I just could not think of throwing them away! That's what they all say about our shoes.
Varney's Shoe Store
50 COURT STREET

SMITH'S GARAGE
AUTO REPAIRING
A A A SERVICE
A L A SERVICE
Texaco Gas and Oil
TURNER STREET Tel. 1706

BANGOR

Rinz Co.
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories
A Trial Order Will Convince
Nature never made nor has man discovered a finer fuel than Famous Reading Anthracite which is sold in Bangor by the
Stickney and Babcock Coal Co.
9 STATE STREET Tel. 22004 20623

LEWISTON

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
Lamey-Wellehan
LEWISTON

Home Cooked Food
In a clean Maine Bakery
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
131 Lisbon Street, Lewiston
AUBURN HOME BAKERY
182 Court Street, Auburn
We are keeping abreast of the times. Prices of quality groceries are the lowest in years, and our customers are always assured of the advantages which attend lower market costs.
BOSTON TEA STORE
18 LISBON STREET Tel. 183

PORTLAND

Pre-Shrunk Dresses
87c
Genuine Val-Dyed, Loom-tex, pre-shrunk print dresses in full sizes from 16 to 52. Handsome colors and attractive styles. Smart enough for any daytime occasion.
OWEN, MOORE & CO.
505-507 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Langley's
LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 505 CONGRESS ST.
Both famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call.

Ratay
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
New Spring Models
Forest 4384
143 High Street
New Congress Building

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Our homes are . . . what we make them.
Do you brighten yours with Flowers?
Phone your order—it saves time.
Arlington 3089-3091
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVE.

Choice CONFECTIONS
RATTIE'S
213 Broadway
Our Ice Cream made from Real Cream. Candy and Ice Cream made daily.

LE BARON'S ELECTRICAL SHOP
Wiring—Fixtures—Appliances
Come in and see our display of FRIGIDAIRES—Liberal Terms
908 MASS. AVE., at the R. R. Crossing

BELMONT

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FANCY GROCERIES
BUTTER AND EGGS
BELMONT CREAMERY
291 BELMONT STREET Bel. 0887

Greer's Fish Market
Sea Food of Excellent Quality
Nearby Farm Eggs
FREE DELIVERY
369 Trapelo Road Belmont 4185

Payson Park Produce Co.
High Grade Fruits
Vegetables and Groceries
105 TRAPELO ROAD
TEL. BELMONT 0048

BOSTON

Phone Commonwealth 8146
ROMAN
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Care and Shaping of the Hair
FACIALS
565 Boylston St., at Copley Square

Fancy Fruits for Fastidious Folks
MAY & WESTLAND, Inc.
CHARLES LESLIE MAY
President and Treasurer
Wholesale and Retail
Fruits and Vegetables
Steamer Baskets—Family Trade Solicited
28 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
Boston—Telephone Capitol 3732

The Frocks
With Appeal
$10.50 to $16.50
Nancy Belle
115 NEWBURY ST.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

NELSON BROS.
Roofers and Metal Workers
Gutters, Cornice, Skylights, Roofing Shields, Ventilators, Conductors Chimney Caps
Special attention will be given to all repair work.
26 SCOTIA ST., Back Bay
Tel. Kenmore 2507

Genuine
Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 Colonial Bldg.
Han. 0318

FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
August
118 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
At Mass. Subway Station Tel. KENmore 6829

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving Marcel and Finger Waving. Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

B. JENNIE WORTLEY
29 Gainsborough Street
PHONE KENMORE 0848
GOWNS
REMODELING
Agency for Made-to-Measure Sport Clothes

January DRESS Sale
Our entire stock of dresses greatly reduced.
Prices from $5.95 up
Symphony Fashion Shoppe
272 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Alice W. Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6189

BRAINTREE

THE CAMCO SHOP
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS
389 Wash. St., Braintree Tel. Brs. 1375-M

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

HIGH IN QUALITY
Yet Low in Price
Low prices; any overstuffed chair recovered $9 for labor; sofa, $17; offer for a short time only. Special man for antique work. Best references. Will call with full line of samples.
H. OSCAR CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

CAMBRIDGE

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. Tel. Porter 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Fuel Oil
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

SHREDDED WHEAT
Week-End Specials
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 30c lb.
Frank P. Merrill Company
1673 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Univ. 5600

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS, BANNISTER SHOES,
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
are a few of the many national brands carried by
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
EDWIN R. SAGE Co
FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200

A. C. Keith's Co Sportsmen
8 BRATTLE ST.
HARVARD SQ.
Final January Clearance Sale

RIVERSIDE
TANKS AND WATER HEATERS
CAMBRIDGE REPRESENTATIVE
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET Univ. 6760

25% January Clearance Sale
at J. F. OLSSON COMPANY
43 BRATTLE STREET
Opp. Brattle Hall

Colburn, Jeweler
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
10 BOYLSTON ST., HARVARD SQ.

Tel. New PORTER 2966
1374 MASS. AVENUE CAMBRIDGE
BEATRICE
CRIMSON STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
Shorthand Typewriting
SECRETARIAL WORK
LAISDELL

CARSON'S
Cafeteria and Cake Shop
OPEN UNTIL 11 P. M.
466 BROADWAY

Rayon Flat Crepe Underwear
Nu-Bone Corset advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Shown in your home
Phone Miss Whitaker morning or evening
9 GLOUCESTER ST. Arlington 2104-R

PATRONIZE
Gustie's
for
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
18 BOYLSTON STREET
Univ. 2309

CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
"Everything Electrical"
77A BRATTLE ST. 75 NEWBURY ST.
University 1169 Commonwealth 0360

Just Hand It To
SUPERIOR LAUNDRY
For Superior Washing
PORTER 3780

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Fresh Spring Vegetables
Flowers for All Occasions
Homemade Candy and Ice Cream
Members F. T. D.
Brattle Square Florists
59 Brattle Street
Univ. 10116

THE SHOP THAT GIVES YOU SERVICE
HALF SOLES, any size..... $ .85
FULL SOLES, any size..... 1.50
Harvard Service Shop
28A Boylston St. Phone Univ. 10178

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and natonal advertisers is maintained.

NICHOLS & FROST, Inc.
Bobo-Link Silk Hosiery
Service and Chiffon Silk Stockings
Picot Top—French Heel
$1.00 Pair
A complex facial cleanses the skin
Beauty Salon—Third Floor

FAMOUS FOR FLAVOR
F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
800 Main St.

Yes—WE SELL
Heinz Products—Gerber's Strained Vegetables—Clapp's Baby Foods—Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soup and other popular products.
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner, Leominster, Clinton and Worcester.

ONE-HALF PRICE DRESS SALE
$25.00 for $12.50—$16.75 for $8.38
$10.75 for $5.38
The HILMA SHOPPE, Inc.
390 MAIN STREET

ANNIVERSARY SALE
Drastic Reductions in Every Department
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
MAIN ST.—*Opposite R. R. Station*

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish
Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

RICE & CO.
Costume Jewelry
Bracelets—Pins—Necklaces
Jewelers and Stationers
350 MAIN STREET

We use Ivory Soap exclusively and guarantee satisfaction at the
Palace Steam Laundry
342-344 Broad St. Tel. 1041

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

RITTER *for Flowers*
Plants and Cut Flowers for All Occasions
219 MAIN STREET Tel. 415

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 737

Harper Method Shop
IDA P. HOUGHTON, Proprietor
Frederics Permanent Wave
Shampoo, Marcel, Finger Wave
Manicure
THE JOHNSONIA Tel. 3430

FRAMINGHAM

Framingham Trust Co.
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vaults
Bank by Mail
Small accounts, as well as the larger ones, are cordially solicited.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Century Plant
(Agave americana)

Where: Native of Mexico and southern United States.

Distinguishing features: A rosette of thick leaves, each blade ending in a sharp point, the margins generally spiny; stem stout, the leaves springing from the root; flowers on tall spike, tubular-funnel form, in six nearly equal divisions.

Contrary to its common name of "century plant," given it because of a supposition that the plant bloomed but once in 100 years, the period between blossoms is determined by the fertility of the soil, vigor of the individual plant and climatic conditions. During the years of vegetative growth in preparation for the effort of flowering the plant stores up nourishment in the fleshy leaves. The plant may be reproduced easily by setting out the suckers borne at the base.

The leaves of other members of the genus often serve an economical purpose. For instance, *Agave sisalana* gives us the sisal hemp used in rope making. Still another species may lend its flower stalk, when dried and cut in slices, as a natural razor strop; the juice of a fresh plant will lather in water much after the fashion of soap.

Introduced to Europe during the sixteenth century, many horticultural varieties have been developed and widely cultivated for their beauty. Planted in tubs, they can be grown in the house during the frosty winter months and placed in the garden for the summer.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Ibidem, ibid. (Miss C. G. T.)—The first, the Latin word for "in the same place," has been incorporated into our language, and is used to identify a quotation as "taken from the same source as the preceding quotation." It is a great little space saver, and is generally abbreviated *ibid.*, and set off in parentheses.

The unabbreviated form is pronounced *ih-bi'-dem*, with first *i* short, second long, *e* short. The abbreviated form is given the pronunciation of *ib'-id*, with each *i* short, but if it is encountered in formal public reading, however, the best of taste would be shown in reading it as though unabbreviated.

Amen (Miss C. G. T., who asks when this word should be read)—Unless specifically advised to the contrary, read it as a part of any sentence, paragraph, or verse to which it is added.

It is preferably *ay-men'* in reading, and *ah-men'* in singing. Secondary stress on first syllable in each instance.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

Special delivery stamps were first authorized in October, 1885?

The first cooking stove used in the United States was invented in 1798?

The Leviathan traveling at the rate of 23 knots burns 875 tons of oil per day?

The 2,000,000 population of Vienna is a third of the population of Hungary?

In Lighter Vein

James-Like Geniuses

Music-store ad: "Classical and operatic phonograph records by world-famous artists, all two-faced."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sticking by the Rules

Mr. Smith: "Violet, isn't there something burning in the kitchen?"

Wife: "Yes, it's the cake in the oven—but I can't take it out, for, according to the cookery book, it should stay in another 10 minutes."—*Answers.*

The Index

Bookseller (to laborer who has bought a dictionary): "Oh, you must look through the 'S's' for 'scissors'; not the 'Z's'!"

Laborer: "Well, how's Oi to know? Wot's the good of a dictionary without an index?"—*Montreal Star.*

With Rod or Club

Hooker (holding hands two feet apart): "I landed one that long. Perhaps you don't believe it."

Hawkins: "Depends on whether you are talking about a pike or a putt."—*Boston Transcript.*

Passing Show

"But why such a little one, Michael?"

"Well, I thought we could pop him in the 'frigerator when it began to thaw."

A Quotation for Today

LOTS of things that couldn't be have been done.—BATES.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Truck Driver's Holiday

San Antonio, Texas

A SMALL but popular Mexican restaurant was crowded with the noonday rush. A man and woman and their daughter were shown to a table where a young man was already eating.

"I wish we knew what to see first and how to find it," the husband remarked.

"I want to see the Alamo if we see nothing else," replied the daughter, recalling the history lesson which had thrilled her with its account of the heroic stand at the Alamo.

"That is what everyone wants to see who comes to San Antonio," the young man volunteered. "It is not far from here and you can easily find it."

The family turned to their fellow diner and questioned him concerning points of interest in San Antonio. They confided that this was their first visit to the romantic and historic city, that they were from a small town a great distance away, that they were unaccustomed to driving in heavy traffic, and finally that they had one afternoon only in which to view San Antonio.

The young man leaned forward eagerly and said, "I'd like a lot to show you around. I'm driver of a large milk truck here—and this is my afternoon off. I can get you references as to my character and driving ability. If you don't mind going with a stranger, I'll be glad to drive you this afternoon."

It was agreed and the group began one of the most enjoyable and profitable afternoons any of them ever spent. The car was skillfully driven through traffic and the outstanding points of interest to travelers were visited.

When the afternoon was concluded, the young man who had given his holiday to be hospitable to strangers refused all offers of pay, saying, "It's no more than anyone else would have done. You see we San Antonio folks like to show our city to those who appreciate it as much as you do."

The Children's Corner

Julia's Treasure Chest

THIS is the story of a piece of paper. Julia had put it into her treasure chest at Christmas time, because it was so pretty that she couldn't bear to have it thrown away. Her cousins, with whom she was spending the holidays in the city, had laughed at her when she saved it. "It's nothing but a piece of paper," they said, and it certainly would have gone into the waste basket but for Julia, and that would have been a pity, truly, for it was lovely. It was dark, bright, blue, like a clear midnight sky, and it was covered with little gold lines that looked like starlight, and there were several real little star shapes among them. So into Julia's treasure chest it went.

The treasure chest was just an old doll's trunk up in the attic of Julia's farm home in the country. There were other things in the treasure chest, too, bits of lace and bright ribbon, and a pretty box or two, for little Julia, living as she did in a farmhouse, far away from other children, and without an automobile to take her to cities and towns often, did not have so many of those pretty store things as come the way of city children. But she was none the less happy for that, and perhaps she valued the things she had more than those who had so much. At any rate, she was often glad to make use of some of her treasures, and you shall hear what was done with the piece of paper.

Julia's mother had a small book of which she was very fond, and in which she read a great deal, for it was full of good words. Julia loved the little book, too, and in fact it was read so much that its black leather cover had become quite brown and shabby. Julia's mother had once spoken of buying a new book, but she needed the money for other things, and, after all, the words of the old book were just as good as those of a new book would have been.

"When I buy a new book," she said one day, "I shall buy one with a blue cover instead of a black one. Then the gold letters on the outside will look like stars in the sky." Julia heard her say this and at once she thought of the lovely paper in her treasure chest and then she knew just what she wanted to do with it.

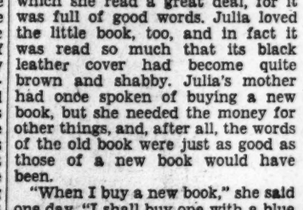
A few days after this, when the family sat down to the breakfast table, there was a little package at Mother's place, neatly wrapped in brown paper. "What's this" said Mother in surprise. "It must be a valentine." And then she opened it.

"A new book!" she cried, "a lovely new book with a blue and starry cover. Where did it come from?"

"Not really new, Mother," said Julia. "Just the cover is new, but isn't it just like the stars in the sky, as you said!"

"Indeed it is," said Mother, kissing her. "Your lovely piece of paper has made it into a new book for me, and I wouldn't exchange it for any new book that I could buy."

Trees Puzzle



Each of the objects pictured can be named with a four-letter word. By placing these names in the proper squares in the upper block, you will find, by reading downward in the center squares, the name of a kind of tree. Repeat in the central block, arranging the names in a different order, and you will find the name of another tree. Again on the bottom block, with another arrangement of the names, you will find a third tree.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Could it not be said of the Lindberghs that they were married and lived happily ever afterward?

Boston Herald: We grow a bit tired of hearing about the dollar that goes farther. What we want is the dollar that comes quicker.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Last night I saw somebody out on our lawn and he didn't look like anybody I knew—
So I barked about it to the Boss—
And he came to the window and took one look—
And then burst out laughing and said: Aw, fiddlesticks—Don't you know an ol' snowman when you see him?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Spur to Action in China

JAPANESE occupation of the Chinese city of Shanghai by force of arms is a challenge to the nations of the world to prove their determination, announced in the Kellogg pact, that "the settlement of disputes" shall be sought "only by peaceful means." It is both a challenge to quench by effective suasion a resort to arms and a challenge to provide means that are peaceful and adequate for the adjustment of grievances in an utterly disorganized country.

No doubt the provocation was serious. For some time past the Japanese have sought, with little attention from their hearers, to prove that the boycott is a kind of "invisible warfare" of which cognizance should be taken in international relations. And there is something in their complaint.

Two fallacies are associated with the general approach to the boycott in China. One is that it is a spontaneous expression of resentment by the Chinese population. The assumption fails to take account of the fact that only a small section of China's 400,000,000 are politically conscious, particularly in the field of international relations, and this section includes thousands of business men too practical to cut off their own noses to spite their faces. The head and front of the boycott agitation is the student population acting through associations which hitherto have received the blessing, direct or indirect, of government agencies.

The other fallacy is that the movement is passive. This has arisen because of the confusion between the boycott in China and the noncoöperation movement in India. The boycott organizations in China are as violent as gangs of soldiery, for they undertake to police commercial districts, and give short shrift to any of their countrymen caught handling the boycotted goods. Assaults are by no means limited to Chinese. Recent events in the Shanghai district, which have been somewhat overclouded by the happenings in Manchuria, make up a record of violence against individual Japanese.

If Japanese intervention had been based solely upon the protection of these citizens and their property after a failure of Chinese authorities to give dependable assurances, it would have been difficult to criticize. The violent methods of the Chinese boycott certainly constitute a grievance, but to demand that citizens of another country shall not organize to urge nonpurchase of certain goods is carrying foreign policy far afield. To sell goods at the point of a cannon is hardly the way to cultivate loyal customers.

Japanese officials proclaimed when they entered Manchuria that they did so only to compel the Chinese to negotiate. Apparently they felt then and before the advance on Shanghai that they had to take military action in order to obtain a hearing for their grievances. But it certainly is not the new method of international dealing to strike first and talk afterward—particularly where a number of nations are potentially interested and affected. As matters stand now, Japan must stop military action in order to obtain a fair hearing in the court of world opinion.

It is up to the League of Nations to see that such a court is duly impaneled. The whole question of China's foreign relations must come under review. The recent changes of government at Nanking, continuing the division between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Canton faction, show how incapable is any Chinese government at present when it comes to keeping order in the provinces or assuming responsibility for the treatment of foreigners. Under such circumstances intervention may be necessary. But that intervention should not be on the responsibility of one nation alone. It should be undertaken, if not by an international force, at least with international approval and with an international understanding of what is and is not to be done.

Sister Seeks Her Fortune

FROM the dawn of historic time, the quest of adventure has been regarded as the exclusive privilege of men. Knights of the Middle Ages rode off to rescue captive princesses from extraordinary monsters and savage churls—at least, according to such chroniclers as Sir Thomas Malory—and explorers of the Renaissance embarked on more substantial but equally daring exploits. In all such alarums and excursions, women had no share, except as an occasional lady might instigate the adventure by getting herself into a difficulty from which it was the duty and pleasure of various knights-errant to extricate her. More often she sat at home and embroidered tapestries while the lord of the castle was off excursioning in parts unknown.

A rather different situation obtains today. The field of adventure, as the word is popularly used, is now pretty well limited to exploration, to sport, and to the air; and in two of these fields at least, women are the worthy competitors of men. Milady does not sit at home and ply the needle while her sire explores the upper regions of the atmosphere. No; she rides with him, sharing equally the hazards of the adventure, contributing equally to its success. Or, wanting a knight, she ascends into the air alone, and proceeds to break records, win races, and blaze new trails to distant continents.

These are spectacular instances of the modern girl's claim to a share in the great privilege of adventure; but thousands of other young women act every year upon a similar urge, though less conspicuously. A recent article in McCall's magazine calls attention to the yearly exodus of American girls from the village and farm to the great city, New York, which is to them what El Dorado was to the Spanish don. The girl from the West, from the North, from the South, will face poverty and hardship to get there and stay there. And though she may explain her purpose in the prosaic words, "to get a job," the motive which impels her often is that which animated the Knights of the Table Round, and the men of Richard Grenville and Francis Drake: the quest for a new outlook.

In making New York her El Dorado, she may overlook the fact that the streets of other towns are paved equally with the golden stuff of opportunity, she may ignore the adventure waiting unperceived, like the Blue Bird, within her own home. Nevertheless, this astonishing trek of American girls to the great metropolis points to one of the important discoveries of the present century, namely, that the gallant privilege of setting forth into the wide world to seek one's fortune belongs to the daughter of the house as well as to the son.

No Printing-Press Money

ASSURANCES that the economic plans of the Administration in the United States do not at all contemplate "inflation" in the sense that has caused misgivings abroad have come from no less a source than the White House. Now those assurances have been reenforced with an object lesson. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, in answering an inquiry by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, has opposed proposals looking to an increase of the national bank note circulation.

This refusal to fall in with the plausible supposition that more bank notes printed would mean more money in circulation should help Europeans to discern between the mere thawing out of credit purposed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the inflation of government currency which they have come to dread.

It is not remarkable that a generation which saw the franc drop until it was stabilized at a fifth of its former value and saw the mark drop entirely out of sight so that a new unit took its place, should be skittish about what is done with the dollar. But these financial critics should recognize that an utterly different situation obtains now.

European governments toward the close of the war were issuing paper money in an effort to keep up with the mounting costs of battle. A large part of the world had stripped itself of its wealth to throw into the holocaust. The money issued did not represent value; it represented simply a hope of the government to be able to pay. It was not backed by goods; the goods largely were being bought only to destroy.

Today the situation is practically reversed. Instead of a carnival of destruction, the nations have been producing goods at a rate beyond the rate of consumption. The goods are piled up. Those goods are wealth. They are the soundest basis of credit. And credit is needed to move them. Money is needed? Yes, but the money is plentiful in America without any further note issues; what is needed is credit to make the money move.

And that credit is what the President's economic program sets out to provide. To check the deflation of credit, but distinctly not to inflate money, is its purpose. True, the American Government and many others are confronted with deficits; but the leaders both of the Administration and of the congressional opposition have shown plainly that they intend to meet that deficit by taxes and economies. There is no printing-press money in America's reconstruction plans.

Canadian Drys Take Heart

FOR a time after "government control" had overwhelmed the temperance forces of Canada, a feeling almost amounting to despair pervaded the prohibitionist ranks of the Dominion. Before long, however, disappointment gave way to a determination on the part of the dry forces of the provinces to review the entire liquor problem. There are indications that this overhauling is beginning to bear fruit.

The United Church of Canada has issued a pamphlet, "Alcohol and Life," written by Dr. Ernest Thomas, which restates the dry side of the liquor issue in the light of recent developments.

In reviewing pleas for consuming liquor, Dr. Thomas meets those concerning relaxation and experience acutely. To the first he answers that the "joy of ease and relaxation should be accompanied by the exercise of one's best qualities and powers." To the second Dr. Thomas aptly responds that "fools want to learn by their own experience, while wiser men learn by observation." If mankind is to make progress on the road toward increased happiness, the mistakes of one generation should be the signposts of the next.

Finally, Dr. Thomas makes an observation that is important to the United States today. Referring to the repeal of the provincial dry acts in Canada, he states that in some of the provinces surprisingly few persons took out liquor permits. Then he significantly adds, "The present situation reveals that while there was a real demand from those who never abandoned resort to such beverages, the outcry against the more drastic laws was largely the result of effective mass suggestion and skillful propaganda."

Liquor forces are using exactly the same tactics at present in the United States. Canadians are giving valuable aid to temperance people everywhere by pointing out the methods used by the opposition in magnifying a scattered discontent into a purported revolt to defeat the provincial dry acts. And these Canadian temperance forces are learning by their experience how better to meet the opposition in the future.

British Wage Movements

FORMAL notice given to workers by the London Underground Railway & Omnibus Combine, and by the Association of Tramway Undertakings throughout Great Britain, to terminate the existing wage agreements, marks the beginning of another stage in the movement to adjust wage conditions in the "sheltered" occupations to the situation created by the economic crisis.

During the difficult years Britain has experienced since 1921, remarkable variations between the wages of different classes of workers have developed. On the one hand several million miners, metal workers, woolen and cotton textile operatives, shipbuilding workers and others affected directly by competitive conditions abroad have taken a succession of wage reductions. On the other hand, other important groups of workers, in trades and occupations not exposed to the difficulties which have confronted the export industries, maintained approximately the standard gained during the trade boom of the first two post-war years. These included underground and street traffic workers in London, tramway workers throughout the Kingdom, several hundred thousand building trade operatives, newspaper workers, municipal employees, and others.

The maintenance of this standard by some groups has been justified by their coöperation in efforts to improve efficiency and increase output. For instance, collaboration between the officials of the Transport & General Workers' Union and the management of the London Combine bus services has resulted in a willing acceptance by the workers of reorganization in various forms, the introduction of much larger buses, and a remarkable speeding up of schedule times to avoid traffic congestion. In the building industry, also, the labor costs per unit of output have been reduced by speeding up work and by increased mechanization.

The seriousness of the economic crisis during the last year, however, has brought about a new situation. In recent months the reductions in salaries and wages in the public services, called for by the National Government, have been followed in a large number of private commercial concerns. A few weeks ago an agreement was reached, involving nearly all the workers at the ports, by which their daily rates are reduced by 10d. The quiet negotiation through which the strongly organized Transport Workers' Union acquiesced in the agreement is a notable episode of recent British industrial history.

The action taken by the Combine and the Tramway Undertakings is avowedly dictated by falling traffic receipts and heavy overhead charges. So far as the Combine employees are concerned, it has been made clear that if the abnormally difficult conditions pass away, the adjustment suggested will be temporary, so that the workers may not be deprived permanently of the fruits of their coöperation.

Feeding the Birds

A SCORE of years or so ago the feeding of birds in winter time was a diversion of the children—beamed upon by older and presumably wiser folk who thought it merely a pretty and innocent practice. Crumbs occasionally were scattered on window ledges and front porches, that juvenile noses might be flattened thrillingly against glass. But nobody who was wiser and older really believed that these impromptu banquets for birds were necessary. It was an amusement comparable to blowing soap bubbles on a stormy day.

Times change. Everybody, in a manner of speaking, feeds birds now, and everybody is quite grave about the humanitarian necessity of it at certain seasons. The Audubon Society recommends and supervises the practice. City councils are not too august to refrain from indicating the necessity. Citizens of credit and renown, as famous as any John Gilpin, will estimate for you—and quite liberally—the number of birds they have for pensioners when their suburbs are shrouded in snow. And here is a secret—their respective and respectable noses all are snubbed against windowpanes, as though they were children again.

It is a hopeful augury. Individuals and nations may become too severe and selfish for any practical purpose, happiness considered. But neither nations nor individuals may become too tolerant and gentle—or at least there seems no immediate peril of it. And any people that takes thought of the plight of juncos and such, when the weed-stalks are hidden by winter and the larder of the countryside is locked against the birds, is a better and a wiser people because of this concern. Human destiny is more fortunate when in the keeping of men and women who find pity for a chilly, small bird in the frosted wistaria vine.

Editorial Notes

Your motorcar may be able to make sixty or even seventy miles an hour, but whether you are a good motorist may depend more, in the dealer's eyes, on whether you can make twelve payments a year, on time.

Will the numerous hats now being placed in the political ring detract women voters' attention from those displayed in the milliner's window?

Thousands of men are turning to mining in places as far apart as Nevada and Australia. Many others also are getting down to earth again.

The statesmen most needed are those who can keep government up and the cost of it down.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Women in Public Life—A Test of American Honor

WHY would this not be a good year for the women of the United States, possessing as they now do equal political rights with those of men, to demonstrate in a convincing way that they intend to exercise those rights?

Politically I am a feminist. I can think of no electoral office in the national Government which some woman is not qualified to fill. Even a feminist might balk at the notion of feminine generals and admirals, but perhaps if woman would exercise fully and intelligently her basic political rights there would be less need for admirals and generals. Two issues, apparently of prime interest to women, will be paramount in the coming campaign—the depression and prohibition. Both affect vitally the home and the conditions bearing upon the development of character in the young. In the discussion and determination of each, women should play a predominant part.

What indication is there of preparation for such an activity? Within the organizations of the two major parties women sit on the national committees and for the most part keep silence. The men are actively engaged in pressing the claims of this or that candidate for nomination, or urging this or that platform plank. No woman, among those in official station, seems to manifest public interest in what bids fair to be an epochal election. The situation cannot fail to be disappointing to those who believed that women would bring a new power for good into American politics. The sex as a whole seems to be repeating the blunder of the prohibitionists who, when they had their proposition enacted into law, relapsed into inactivity and saw much of the fruit of half a century of agitation and education permitted to wither and decay.

I do not underestimate the worth of the admirable League of Women Voters, but I should like to see women in partisan politics ceasing to be the mere echoes of established leaders, accepting an occasional plum tossed them as widows or daughters of deceased politicians, contentedly continuing as figureheads on national committees in which they have no influence, and resignedly accepting issues formulated by men and candidates selected by men with but the scantest consideration of the way in which women will vote upon them.

Equal suffrage is here, but there is still plenty of room for the activities of a Sylvia Pankhurst or a Susan B. Anthony in stimulating women to take advantage of it.

* * *

When the League of Nations gets disentangled from the Sino-Japanese quarrel, it might well take up the suggestion of a Lithuanian paper that a general press Locarno agreement is needed. A month before the Mukden outbreak, I was impressed by the utterances of the Chinese and Japanese newspapers that trouble in Manchuria was certain. Bitter recriminations, false news, defiant insults, were tossed back and forth in a way that could only stimulate national hatreds. The same thing has been going on in Europe, and indeed was apparent years ago, when an international press congress at Geneva felt called upon to protest against the publication of "tendencious" news.

Newspapers are the most individualistic of enterprises—always protesting against any form of external limitation upon their complete freedom. It is improbable that any international agreement under League, or other initiative, could be made wholly effective in curbing what is really a dangerous activity. I do think it probable, however, that systematic exposure of the dangers of unfair and provocative foreign news may in time have a restraining effect.

* * *

The controversy over the repudiated debts of certain states of the Union will not down—nor should it be permitted to lapse at a time when the United States Government is insisting upon the payment of debts owed it by foreign nations. More than $77,000,000 of indebtedness was repudiated by eight states between 1852 and 1884. In addition, foreign lenders suffered a loss of some $83,000,000 by a process of "scaling down" the liabilities, with or without the consent of the creditors. This process was, perhaps, somewhat analogous to the voluntary reduction by the United States of the principal of the allied debts.

The total involved in "scaling down" and repudiation is $160,787,500—without computing any interest. For the creditors there is no resort save political action, since a constitutional amendment closes the United States courts to suits by foreigners against individual states. Almost 100 years ago Daniel Webster expressed what he conceived to be the American attitude on an issue of this sort in these words:

> The Constitution of the United States has declared that no state shall ... pass any law which shall impair the obligation of contracts [Art. I, Sect. 10]. ... If it were possible that any one of the states should, at any time, so entirely lose its self-respect, and forget its duty, as to violate the faith solemnly pledged for its pecuniary engagements, I believe there is no country upon earth—not even that of the injured creditor—in which such a proceeding would meet with less countenance or indulgence than it would receive from the great mass of the American people.

Has the American sense of financial honor deteriorated as the years have rolled by?

Books of Current Interest

—When There Is No Peace

Goose Steps to Peace, by Jonathan Mitchell. Boston: Little Brown. $2.50.

I have been waiting for somebody to write this book. It was supremely worth writing. Nothing is more dangerous than self-complacency, and the complacency of the diplomatists, aided and abetted by peace lovers like ourselves, who are willing to see progress in retrograde movements, and to reconcile contradictory policies, deserves to be shaken from time to time. Now that the World Disarmament Conference draws nigh, it is necessary to recall that there are more men under arms than in 1914, there are military alliances, there are perilous situations, there is national egotism that belies some of the fair words comfortably spoken.

A dreadful suspicion strikes me that I have already told the story of my discussion with a Paris editor. But I must repeat it very briefly. For an hour by the clock he had eulogized a certain statesman for his gigantic efforts on behalf of peace. And he concluded with this staggering anticlimax: "Let me tell you that if he had not striven so long and indefatigably, Europe would be at war. He holds it back, by a daily miracle, from plunging over the precipice."

That is very much the conclusion of the lively and able newspaper man who writes this book. He has had a considerable European experience. I noticed a few minor blunders here and there. I do not necessarily agree with his conclusions. But I think it salutary to show that the search for permanent peace has not yet succeeded. There is unquestionably a desire for peace, and an impulse to peace; otherwise we should not have had the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Locarno understanding, the Washington and London Naval Conferences, and so forth. But is that desire effective? Are not governments behaving as though they believed not in peace but in war? Mighty fortifications are being built, experiments are being conducted with explosives and gases, ships are being constructed, armies are being prepared, diplomatists are working on the old lines behind the façade of peace institutions. Eloquent speeches are not followed by equally eloquent action. One sometimes has the impression that oratory is being used as a smoke screen to hide the facts. One sometimes feels that peace is being used as an instrument of national policy.

It is necessary to look at the actualities and see if they are in agreement with our hopes. Mr. Mitchell exaggerates when he says that there are not two great powers which are not pursuing hostile foreign policies, and between which there is not the possibility of war. But if he exaggerates, it is nevertheless our business to remove even the slightest suspicion of a modicum of truth in such a pronouncement. It is our business to be more critical than we have been, to demand more positive results than have yet been achieved, to refuse to be fobbed off by mere peace labels, to break down the hedge of mutual fears and rivalries.

Mr. Mitchell's remedy deserves an examination that I cannot give it in this place. He has no great faith in conventions so wide that they admit potential enemies, or in institutions so comprehensive that they allow bitterly hostile nations to sit side by side. Nor does he approve conferences in which statesmen try to win victories of prestige. Simple apparatus like the Rapidan log may be better than elaborate machinery.

He proposes an alliance of America, England, France, Germany, Russia and Japan—beginning with England and America. Obviously this is somewhat begging the question. Of course, if these nations can really make peace there will be peace. He also sees that an alliance of the great powers, unless it were controlled by the community, might use its power to oppress small nations and stifle liberal movements. He most favors an Anglo-American accord, and more particularly he calls on the American President to take the lead. "We do not need to accept war. There is no reason why we should tolerate the failure of one international peace conference after another. We can have peace if we ask for it." SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

We Don't Believe It!

ACCORDING to the New York police, there are 32,000 speakeasies in Greater New York. And according to the Advertisers' Mailing Service, who make it their business to know, there are only 7699 grocery and delicatessen stores in the five boroughs of the greater city.

In other words, it takes four times as many establishments to supply the thirst of wet New Yorkers as to supply the hunger of all the men, women and children in New York. We don't think any intelligent person believes this.

Considering the fact that if there are 32,000 speakeasies in the city, that allows only 218 persons, including children, babies, and adults who do not drink, for each speakeasy, we may be pardoned for saying:

"We don't believe it."—*Christian Herald.*

Explaining How Milwaukee Got That Way

MILWAUKEE does everything for its citizens that any other American city tries to do, and does some of these things far better than most cities. Its police and criminal courts, for example, are regarded as perhaps the most efficient in the country.

To maintain such standards as these, money must be freely spent. Yet when 1931 ended, Milwaukee, with all its bills paid and large sums expended for unemployment relief, had in the bank about $4,000,000 in cold cash to apply to the cost of municipal services in 1932. The city is not only on a cash basis, but has very substantial reserve funds.

When those facts came out recently, municipal officials all over the nation wanted to know how Milwaukee gets that way. The answer seems to be—good management has done it. Two men, the mayor and the comptroller, are the watch dogs of the municipal check book. The mayor has been continuously in office since 1916, the comptroller since 1912. And the City Council includes members "who ask embarrassing questions if they need to be asked."

In Milwaukee, we are told, it is possible to create a municipal scandal, accompanied by much publicity, by misappropriation of $75. A minor official recently lost his job for failing to prevent the disappearance of a truck load of rusty pipe when an old sewer was being replaced.

Cities don't figure that close, and city employees don't get fired for minor misdoings or carelessness that costs the city money, unless public opinion demands it. It is significant that when the comptroller of Milwaukee was asked to explain the city's happy financial condition, the first reason he assigned was "a citizenry accustomed to and demanding good government."—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Paying With Pecans

AN INTERESTING story of the revival of barter is told by the Hattiesburg American, with distant communities participating. A farmer in Mississippi, a tax collector in Michigan were the parties involved.

The best of pecans, the crop this year being large, are selling in our neighboring State for 15 and 18 cents a pound. Lorenz Sauer Jr. of Ocean Springs has a fine grove of pecan trees. He owns two houses in Detroit. He hasn't the ready money that he had in the days of the Coolidge bull markets. But he had to pay his taxes on the Michigan property or lose it.

It occurred to him that he might pay them with luscious Mississippi pecans. So he shipped seven sacks of his finest, containing about 500 pounds, and asked the Detroit tax collector if he wouldn't accept them in payment of the taxes and return him the balance in coin of the realm if there was anything left over.

The Detroit collector estimated that the 500 pounds at 30 cents a pound would cover the bill. His estimate wasn't wrong. For the pecans, worth 15 cents here, sold for 30 cents in Detroit, in a day, and not only liquidated Mr. Sauer's bill, but leaves him to hope that he will get back a check for $15.

That is a lesson for Mississippians, and Louisianans as well, who not only have a surplus of pecans, but other products. Pecans are among the most palatable products raised in Mississippi and Louisiana. They can be sold as readily as cotton and bring better prices in the North than in the South. Pack them right in and they can be quickly sold.—*New Orleans States.*